The Bedford Inquirer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ,
ON
JULIANA St., opposite the Mengel House
BEDFORD, PENN'A

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Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

URBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1866. VOLUME 39; NO 52.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

All advertisements for less than 3 months 1[illegible] cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interets and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

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Poetry.

THE OLD CANOE.

Where the rocks are gray and the shore is steep,
And the waters below look dark and deep,
Where the rugged pine, in its lonely pride,
Leans gloomily over the murky tide;
Where the reeds and rushes are long and rank
And the weeds grow thick on the winding bank;
Where the shadow is heavy the whole day through
Lies at its moorings the old canoe.

The useless paddles are idly dropped,
Like a sea bird's wings that the storm has lopped,
And crossed on the railing one o'er one,
Like the folded hands when the work is done;
While busily back and forth between,
The spider stretches his silvery screen,
And the solemn owl, with its dull "too-too,"
Settles down on the side of the old canoe.

The stern half sunk in the slimy wave,
Rots slowly away in its living grave,
And the green moss creeps o'er its dull decay,
Hiding its mouldering dust away,
Like the hand that plants o'er the tomb a flower,
Or the ivy that mantles the falling tower;
While many a blossom of loveliest hue,
Springs up o'er the stern of the old canoe.

The currentless waves are dead and still—
But the light wind plays with the boat at will,
And lazily in and out again
It floats the length of the rusty chain,
Like the weary march of the hands of time,
That meets and part at the noontide chime,
And the shore is kissed at each turning anew,
By the dripping bow of the old canoe.

O, many a time, with a careless hand,
I have pushed it away from the pebbly strand;
And paddled it down where the stream runs quick,
Where the whirls are wild and the eddies are thick,
And laughed as I leaned o'er the rocking side,
And looked below in the broken tide,
To see that the faces and boats were two,
That were mirrored back from the old canoe.

And now, as I lean o'er the crumbling side,
And look below in the sluggish tide,
The face that I see there is graver grown,
And the laugh that I hear has a soberer tone,
And the hands that lent to the light skiff wings
Have grown familiar with sterner things.
But I love to think of the hours that flew
As I rocked where the whirls their white spray threw,
Ere the blossom waved, or the green grass grew,
O'er the mouldering stern of the old canoe.

Miscellaneous.

OUR COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The following articles were prepared by us last winter and published in successive numbers of the INQUIRER, from January 5, to February 2, 1866. They were intended to call the public attention to the importance of a revision of our school law, and prepare the way for the introduction into the Legislature of measures looking to such revision by our Senator, Hon. G. W. Householder. At the request of a number of friends of education, we republish them. It may be necessary to state that the calculations were all made on the basis of the school report of 1864, before we received the report of 1865. The results arrived at, would be somewhat modified, by the report of 1865; but as the general principles remain the same, we did not deem it necessary to revise the figures according to the later report.

"Some weeks ago, a few stray thoughts on the absurdities and inequalities of our present common school system, found their way by accident into our columns. We now propose to give the matter a more thorough investigation, hoping that our humble effort to call attention to a subject of such vast importance to our grand old Commonwealth, will call forth and rally around our standard wiser heads and abler pens than ours, through whose instrumentality the cause of education and the diffusion of general intelligence may be promoted.

Our common school system was originally designed, not only to equalize the facilities for obtaining a liberal education, but also to equalize the taxation necessary for the accomplishment of that object. The great fundamental principle, upon which this design was founded, consists in the fact that the promotion of general intelligence is always accompanied by an improvement in public morals, the infusion of energy and enterprise into communities, and as a consequence, increased wealth and prosperity. Upon this ground the tax upon the rich man's property, for the education of his poorer neighbor's sons and daughters, was considered as fairly repaid, not only in the increased security of his person and property, but also in the lessened taxation necessary for the building of prisons and the prosecution and punishment of criminals, as well as the increased value of his property, consequent upon the diffsion of general intelligence. These were fair and just deductions, and the experience of many years, even in the present imperfect condition of our school system, has abundantly proven the wisdom and foresight of the eminent statesmen who first laid the foundation of that noble structure. Our object shall not be, to impair the system from which we have already derived so much benefit, but on the contrary to point out defects and suggest improvements, that shall assist in completing the proportions, harmonizing the various parts, and preparing for greater efficiency and usefulness, that which has already been the instrument of much good. It is at the very foundation of the structure that we find the defect, that more than all others, has marred the fair proportions and impaired the powers of the whole system. It consists in confining the application of the great principle of equal taxation, equal appropriations, and furnishing equal facilities for education, to the smallest possible extent of territory instead of extending it to its utmost bounds. It is limited to single school districts (*of which there are* 1825 *in the State, each with a rate of taxation differing from the others, and varying from* ¼ *of a mill on the dollar for* 5 *months school in Oley district, Berks county to* 25 *mills on the dollar for* 4 *months school in Red Bank district, Armstrong county*) instead of being applied to the whole State alike. We cannot for a moment believe that the men, who framed our school laws, either designed the application of this great fundamental principle to be thus limited, or such gross inequalities of taxation to be imposed upon the people. Great reforms are not accomplished in a day. They require time. It may have been an oversight in the framers of the law, but it is more probable, that, because of the bitter opposition with which the system first met, the friends of the reform consented to limit the application of this part of the law in the beginning, hoping to extend it gradually, as the opposition, which always meets great reforms, should give way under the benign influence of education and the propagation of liberal ideas. Why the effort to extend it has never been made we pretend not to know. Perhaps the barriers of ignorance and prejudice have not yet been sufficiently broken down. If they have not, we hope the day is not far distant when they will have forever disappeared before the tide of advancing civilization. We design to show, from the school returns and statistics for 1864, in the first place, the gross inequality and injustice of the present mode of taxation, not only between the various districts of the same county but between the various counties of the State. In the second place, that like inequality and injustice result from the present mode of distributing the State appropriations, that the present methods of both taxation and appropriation discriminate against the poorer districts and in favor of the richer, and that the only way in which our schools can be made permanently efficient throughout the State, and our school system made to accomplish the object designed by its framers and desired by all good citizens, is by the abolition of district taxation and the substitution of a general and equal system of taxation for the whole State, and an appropriation according to the number of schools existing or required, instead of as at present, according to the number of taxables.

INEQUALITY OF TAXATION.

In order that we may the better appreciate the significance of the figures which follow, it may be well to state that the law, as it now stands and is enforced, requires of each district to keep open its schools four months in each year or forfeit the State appropriation. Under this requirement, we find in Jefferson county that a tax of 13 mills to the dollar is required to keep open the schools four months, at an average rate of $20 per month to teachers in Knox district, while its richer neighbor, Corsica, is enabled to obtain 6 months school, at an average teacher's salary of $25, with a tax of only five mills to the dollar. That is, in order to obtain the same advantages, the poorer district would have to endure five times as high a rate of taxation as the richer.

In Indiana county, Canoe district obtains four months school at $16 per month for teachers, with a taxation of 13 mills to the dollar, while Saltzburg district with 3½ mills, obtains the same length of term and pays her teachers $18 per month. Here again we find the same advantages gained by the richer district at less than one-fourth the rate of taxation of the poorer.

In Lancaster county, East Hempfield has six months school at $29, with a 13 mill tax, while West Lampeter has eight months at $30, with a 1.5 mill tax. Here we find the poorer district would be obliged to bear 12 times as high a rate of taxation in order to gain the same educational advantages as its richer neighbor.

In Centre county, Taylor district has four months school at $20, with a 12 mill tax, while Farmer's mills district obtains six months at $28.83 with a two mill tax, or about one-twelfth again.

In Bucks county, New Britain has five months at $25, with a 12 mill tax, while Northampton has ten months at $26,25 with a two mill tax, or less than a twelfth.

In Luzerne county, Dennison has five months at $17, with a 13 mill tax, while New Columbia has seven months at $18.86 with a 1.5 mill tax, or less than one-twelfth.

In Lebanon county, Heidleberg has five months at $20, with a 12 mill tax, while Cornwall has six and one-half months at $23, with a 1 mill tax, or one-eighteenth the rate of tax of the poorer district.

In Potter county, Sweden district has four months at $18, with a 13 mill tax, while Coudersport has eight and one-half months at $26, with a 2.5 mill tax, or one-thirteenth the rate of Sweden.

In Northampton County, Moore district has four and two-third months at $20 with a 20 mill tax, while Bethlehem Borough has nine months at $33.85 with a 1 mill tax, or gets the same advantages at *one fifty-fourth* part the rate of taxation of the poorer district.

The average rates of taxation in different counties, by comparison, show a like inequality. Thus: Bucks county with an average taxation of 1.12 mills has an average of 8.28 months school at an average salary of $25.29.

McKean, with a tax of 6.8 mills, obtains 6.07 months school at $21.09. To enable McKean to obtain the same length of school term at the same salaries as Bucks, would require of her a rate of taxation nearly six times as great.

Lehigh county, with a tax of 2.15 mills and a teachers' salary of $22.39 has 5.76 months school, while Clearfield county has 4.29 months, with a salary of $24.48 and a tax of 9.27 mills, or about five times the rate of taxation required in Lehigh to obtain the same advantages.

Montgomery county pays her teachers $25.50 per month, and obtains 7.34 months school at a tax of .66 mills.

Jefferson county has 4.7 months school at $20.96 salary, with a tax of 9.6 mills. Here we find that Jefferson county, to enable her to pay the same wages to teachers, and to have the same length of school term would be compelled to levy a tax about twenty-six times as heavy as Montgomery.

The average rate of taxation throughout the State is 3.27 mills. Yet leaving out the disparity in length of school term, we see the poor district of Moore in Northampton county, enduring a tax of 20 mills, or over six times the average of the State while the rich district of Oley in Berks, pays but three-fourths of a mill or less than one-fourth the average of the State.

These are but a few, of the hundreds and even thousands of instances of the gross inequality and injustice borne by the people under the present most unjust system of taxation. Surely no one will pretend that such results as these were intended to be produced by the framers of our school laws.

INEQUALITY OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Before making any comparison of the appropriations we would reiterate the fact that the various school districts are required to keep open their schools for the full term of four months, in order to obtain their portion of the State appropriation. It follows therefore that, where a tax has been laid sufficient to keep open the school six or eight months, the amount must be reduced to the proportion required for four months, in order to show the actual inequality existing. Thus Clearfield county, raised by taxation $19,080.15 and obtained 4.29 months school, at the same rate the amount required to keep open her schools four months and to secure her share of the appropriation would have been $17,790.35, this amount she was obliged to raise to obtain an appropriation of $1,765.10 or not quite one tenth of the amount of the tax. The rate of taxation absolutely necessary for this purpose was 5.01 mills.

Delaware county raised by taxation $38,-413.68 and had 9.15 months school, at the same rate, the amount required to keep open her schools four months and obtain her appropriation would have been $16,792.86 enabling her to obtain an appropriation of $2,673.44, or nearly one-sixth of the amount required to be raised by taxation, and only requiring a rate of taxation of .57 mills. Here we see the rich and densely populated county of Delaware is enabled to obtain nearly twice as large an appropriation from the State, in proportion to the amount required to be raised by taxation, as the poorer and more sparsely settled county of Clearfield and this with less than one-eighth the rate of taxation.

Fulton county raised by taxation $7,929.55, and kept her schools open four months and obtained an appropriation of $788.58 or less than one tenth of the amount required to be raised by taxation. This required a rate of taxation of 4.74 mills.

Montgomery county with a tax of $62,193.46 had 7.34 months school, at the same rate, four months would have required $33,892.89 enabling her to obtain an appropriation of $6534.94 or nearly one fifth of the required tax, while her rate of taxation was only .3 mills.

Here again we find the richer county of Montgomery obtaining twice as large a proportionate appropriation as the poorer county of Fulton. Though Fulton to obtain her pittance of an appropriation has endured nearly sixteen times as high a rate of taxation.

Forest county raised by taxation $1,609.03 to secure four months and obtain an appropriation of $81.12 or about one twentieth the amount of its tax. To obtain this amount required a rate of taxation of 7.75 mills.

Bucks county raised by taxation $62,936.-83 and had 8.28 months school. At the same rate, four months would have required $30,404.98 while she received a state appropriation of $5,825 or almost one fifth of the amount she raised by taxation. To obtain this amount only required a tax rate of .54 mills. Here we find the richer county obtaining four times as large a proportionate appropriation as the poorer, though necessarily enduring less than one-fourteenth as high a rate of taxation. These are but a few instances out of many that may be found by reference to the report of 1864, but they are sufficient to demonstrate the fact that the present method of appropriating the public fund, set aside for school purposes, is as grossly unequal and unjust as the present method of taxation, and that it in like manner discriminates against the poorer and in favor of the richer counties.

EVILS ARISING FROM UNEQUAL TAXATION.

We have demonstrated in previous articles that gross inequality arises from the present method, both of taxation and appropriation. Our present object is to show that this inequality and injustice constitute but a mall proportion of the evils arising from this source. It is a fact well known to every person who has given attention to the subject, that the development of all its resources is of the highest importance to a State, it increases the value of land, creates diversity of pursuits and thus adds to the revenue of the State and the comfort of the people. With these views every State endeavors to offer inducements, not only, to its own citizens, but to citizens of other States to enter upon, occupy and improve its wholly or partially unoccupied lands, to fell its forests, open its mines and manufacture their products into fabrics for the use of man. It is also well known that the richer sections of a country are quickly settled, while the poorer are left unoccupied, and that in all civilized communities there is a natural tendency to congregate in towns and cities. Idleness everywhere and especially in cities and towns is the source of untold evils and crimes. It is obviously the interest of every State to promote the settlement and improvement of all its territory, and obviate the tendency to centralization. How does the present working of our school laws operate upon this point? What inducement does it offer to the settler in the sparsely settled districts? Oppressive taxes, short school terms, the smallest proportionate assistance from the State, and hard labor and comparative ignorance for himself and his children. On the other hand, we find in the rich and already densely populated districts are held out the inducements of lands already cleared, long school terms, light taxes, comparative ease, with intelligent society and the largest proportionate assistance from the State, to bring still more where the population is already overflowing. Who can wonder then that the farmer moves to town to educate his sons and daughters, even at the risk of all the dangers of town and city life, or to the far West where the new States hold out inducements superior to those he has enjoyed among his native hills. Is it any wonder under such circumstances that towns are crowded with idlers, while the rural districts are crying for laborers and the farms lie waste? Is it any wonder that the sturdy sons of our noble State are pouring in a steady stream into the wide West, while her own broad acres are unoccupied, her mineral wealth undeveloped, her manufacturing facilities unimproved, and her oil flowing ungathered to the ocean? Yet these are the legitimate results of an oppressive system of taxation in the sparsely settled districts of the State. If it were patiently borne the evil might be less, though the injustice remained; but it is not patiently borne, on the contrary it is steadily and surely driving the young, enterprising, and most valuable portion of our population from their native State to seek more favored homes in the far West. Such are the legitimate results of the present unfair method of raising revenue for school purposes. A system that discriminates against the poorer portions of the State and in favor of the richer, while the reverse should be the rule. They can only be obviated when the people in their majesty demand, that the laws be so amended, that the poor shall no longer be oppressed because of their poverty, nor the rich pampered because of their wealth, but that even-handed justice be dispensed alike to all. How this may be done we will endeavor to show in our next.

A REMEDY FOR SOME OF ITS DEFECTS.

With so great a diversity of surface, soil climate, density of population, &c., as exists in our State, to obtain exact uniformity and equality of educational advantages is practically impossible.

But a much nearer approximation, than is obtained by the present system, is certainly attainable. The plan we propose for obtaining such approximation and equalizing taxation is as follows; viz: First, by a system of general and equal taxation throughout the State, to obtain a fund sufficient to defray the expenses of instruction and keep open the schools a minimum term of four or five months, at the average salaries of teachers for the whole State, leaving the present system of taxation in force, for the purpose of raising a building and contingent fund, and keeping open the schools as much longer than the minimum term as each district, for itself, may deem expedient. Second, to distribute the general fund among the various districts according to the number of schools in each, instead of, as at present, according to the number of taxables. Since writing the last article, we have received the speech of Mr. Householder, in the State Senate, in favor of a revision of our common school system. We shall avail ourselves to some extent, of the labors of Mr. Householder, by making use of his statistics. By a laborious calculation he has ascertained that a tax of two mills to the dollar upon the valuation of the real and personal property of the State and about ten per cent. of the gross receipts annually coming into the State Treasury, a school fund of at least $1,600,000.00 can be obtained. This nearly equals the cost of instruction for the whole State in 1864, for an average of 5.53 months' school at an average teacher's salary of $22.79, and by the proposed method of equalization would be obtained at a rate of taxation 1.27 mills less than the average rate for the whole State in 1864. This is a general system of taxation such as we have had in view, and at the proposed rate would secure a minimum term of at least five months to each school in the State at the average teacher's salary for the State, of $22.79. Thus far we agree. In the matter of distribution we differ radically, not only from Mr. Householder, but also from the suggestion of Mr. Coburn our present excellent State Superintendent. They both propose a distribution per capita, according to the number of scholars. That this leaves the distribution as uncertain and unequal as that according to the number of taxables, must be evident to every one at all familiar with either school or census statistics, as the proportion of children to adults, and of adults to taxables, under ordinary circumstances is nearly the same, and every variation, produced by this method, from the results of the present one, is as likely to aggravate as to ameliorate the present inequality and injustice. After a careful examination of this point, we are constrained to adhere to our own proposition, as first made, to distribute the fund according to the number of schools. This we believe to be the only method by which any near approximation to equality of taxation and uniformity of educational advantages can be obtained. The chief objection to this method would be its tendency to unnecessarily increase the number of schools; this we believe would be entirely obviated by requiring each school district to provide for building and contingent expenses by local taxation. This would doubtless be a sufficient check upon an undue multiplication of schools. We will now endeavor to give a few additional reasons, why we deem our plan the more likely to accomplish the desired result. At first thought, it would appear that the present method of distribution, according to the number of taxables, ought to produce the result desired, and it was doubtless intended so to do at its adoption, but on a careful examination it will be found that its failure results from well established laws of population and its effect upon the value of property; These are, that as population increases the value of property increases, and that as the density of population increases the average cost of education per scholar decreases, while the reverse of both these takes place where population decreases, that is, the value of property falls while the average cost of education increases; thus in Bucks county, we find the average cost, per month, per capita, is but 43 cents while in Forest county it amounts to $2.12 or nearly five times as much as in Bucks. These differences in cost arise from the fact that in densely populated districts each school has the maximum number of schoolars, perhaps 70 or 80, that a single teacher can successfully instruct, but in the sparsely settled districts it often becomes necessary to have schools where, by reason of distance and bad roads, there will be but 15 or 20 scholars at most, yet there must be such schools or a large portion of the children of the State be left without the means of obtaining even the most elementary education. This single case will fully exemplify the utter impossibility of arriving at any near approximation to equality by Mr. Householder's system. Taking his own figures we find Forest county would get but $690.75 when the actual cost of instruction in 1864 for four months was $1,242.00. Thus by his distribution she would get but two months school. Bucks county would get $35,566.90 where the cost of instruction in 1864 for 8.28 months was $47,924.92. Here we see the rich county of Bucks would receive from the State an amount sufficient to keep her schools open 6 months at the average salary of teachers for the whole State, while the poor county of Forest, though paying precisely the same rate of tax as Bucks, would only get sufficient to keep her schools open 2 months. Does this look like equality? *Ab uno disce omnes.* This is probably an extreme case, but the same general principles prevail throughout the State and render any system based upon population, whether of children, adults, or taxables, objectionable and incompetent to produce any near approximation to the desired equality. By the method we propose, of distributing according to the number of schools, the $1,600,000.00 would give to each of the 12,566 schools in operation in 1864, $127.32 enabling each to keep open 5.14 months with the average teacher's salary of $22.79. This would give Forest county $1,782.48 and Bucks $32,657.58 and enable each to keep its schools open the same length of time while bearing the same rate of taxation.

This we believe to be the nearest approximation possible at present to the true spirit of our common school system. With this view of the subject we shall await the action of the legislature, with the hope of seeing it acknowledge the true and fundamental principle of our school system and make the richer portion of the State assist in providing for the education of the poorer, instead of as heretofore making the poor assist in supporting the rich.

Judicial Reform in England.

It is considered certain that the British Ministry are preparing a bill for judicial reform, which they will lay before Parliament early in the approaching session. The details are not known, but it is believed that the bill will contain provisions for lengthening terms of office, for rearranging the circuits, and for increasing the number of judges. The reasons for the proposed reform are forcibly stated by the London *Review*. It says: "The condition of the nation has entirely changed, yet we attempt to make the old machinery answer. The judges still hold the assizes with little more frequency than they used to hold them in the reign of Henry III. The courts still sit *in banco* at West Minster for the same number of days as they sat before America was discovered, and when the commerce of the whole country was not equal to that which now belongs to a second or third rate town. The time has surely come for the abolition of arrangements no more suited to modern times than the armour of a crusader would have been to the combatants at Sadowa."

NEIGHBORHOOD FEUDS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Wilmington *Journal* says: "In certain portions of our State, especially in the extreme western counties, where communities and districts were divided in their support of the State and Confederate governments, we are sorry to see that the enmities and ill-feelings engendered then, are still rankling in the hearts of many, and in some neighborhoods the most deplorable condition of affairs exists. The criminal and civil dockets of their courts are crowded with indictments and suits for offences or injuries committed upon one another during the war. The efforts of their best citizens and the advice of friends have failed in many instances of stopping these prosecutions, and in not a few cases violence, even to the taking of human life, has attended these unhappy affairs."

HONEST poverty is no crime, and God is no respector of persons. "It is the mind that makes the man," not worldly honor, wealth or station.

RED RIVER NEWS.—The Caddo *Gazette* says that with fine weather for the next ten days, half a crop of cotton will be made. It adds:

"Confidence in the labor of the freedmen is being restored, and the lands on Red River are commanding high prices, either for rent or sale. As they are the finest cotton lands in the world, and not subject to overflow oftener than once in ten years, capitalists will purchase them, being fully assured that they will steadily enhance in value, just in proportion as the country recovers from the effects of the war and the revolution in the labor system incident upon emancipation."

LOUISIANA CROPS.—The West Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* of the 24th says: "Since our last but little rain has fallen, while the weather remains cool and clear. Every hour of such weather is worth gold to the planters, many of whom have not cleared their fields of cotton. The rain we had last week did but little damage to the cotton, although it was of great benefit to others. From appearances we shall have good weather until the cotton is out of the fields, unless Mr. Freedman gets into his natural stubbornness about the price of picking—usually about one-half of what the cotton is worth."

THE *Herald* of this city publishes extracts from letters written by a citizen of Montreal who served in the American army, and afterwards was in the Papal service. When in the South he became acquainted with John H. Suratt, whom he identified in Italy serving in the Zouaves.

This person informed the American Ambassador at Rome, who sent for instructions to Seward. In conversation, Surratt is reported to have said that the assassination of President Lincoln was planned at Richmond and with the assent of Jefferson Davis. This informant against Surratt is now on his way to Washington.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—In the Southern General Assembly, now in session at Memphis, overtures have been adopted, and delegates appointed to bear to the Associated Reform Church and the Cumberland Presbyteries, in order to effect the union of those bodies with the Assembly. The attempt to remove the Theological Seminary from Columbia (S. C.) to Memphis has failed. The report of the committee on the freedmen is eliciting much attention, and the indications are that the debate will be violent and protracted.

☞ The rock-boring machines that are boring the Mont Cenis Tunnel, it is estimated, will have to drill 1,500,000 holes before that work is completed. The total depths of these holes will be 4,205,890 feet, or 105 times the length of the tunnel, and to drill them, nearly 13,000,000,000 blows will have to be struck by the perforators. The entrance to the tunnel on the French side is 3,945 feet above the level of the sea, and on the Italian side 4,380 feet.

PURCHASE OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.—This transaction took place in Washington, with the tacit consent of the government, and through the active agency of Senor Romero. It has now been formally confirmed by the Juarez government. It is the largest purchase by private persons in modern times. It covers 46,800 square miles, extending from gulf to ocean, between the parallels of 24 degrees and 20 minutes and 30 degrees of north latitude.

A VALUABLE REPORT.—A dispatch from San Francisco says: "J. Ross Browne, United States Commissioner for collecting mining statistics, has transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury an elaborate report on the mineral resources in the states and territories west of the Rocky Mountains. It is pronounced by competent judges the most comple digest of statistics and geological information respecting our mineral regions ever yet compiled for public use."

A GOOD COUNTRY FOR GAME.—The Santa Cruz *Sentinel* says that Tuesday last a party of gentlemen went out on a hunting excursion, and so fortunate were they that one day's shooting sufficed to load their vehicle with game, and satisfy them and astonish their friends with their extraordinary skill. They brought back 1 deer, 15 dozen quail, 5 dozen rabbits, and any quantity of woodchucks and other small fry, and several dozen empty bottles.

JOHN MORRISSEY is now the favorite subject for conundrums in New York. He was some time ago compared to Daniel Webster because he is the great ex-pounder and now it is asked why he is like a lamb;—because he gambles on the green,—and why he ought to be an influential member of Congress,—because he is heavy on the eyes and nose.

CUT-THROATS IN MISSOURI.—Governer Fletcher has declared martial law in Ray and Platte counties, Missouri, and has marched a strong force to those counties. It was not safe for any one man to show himself out of his house there. Horse-thieves, robbers and murderers infest the frontiers of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, but detectives are at work, and it is expected they will pick them all up.

A HOTEL proprietor in San Francisco announces that he has opened "a large reading-room, containing five hundred volumes of standard works, which is entirely for the use of patrons." This excellent example moves a correspondent to write us: "What a boon such a library would be in some of our hotels at the East!"

JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL.—The Richmond *Whig* solicits government aid to complete this canal to the Ohio River as it is a work of national importance, "and will benefit not simply Virginia, but all the states touched by the Mississippi and its tributaries."

A BUSINESS WOMAN.—It is said that a woman has gone into the freighting business between Nebraska City and Denver. She owns a train of five wagons, which she conducts herself, receiving her freight, hiring her hands, and superintending the loading and discharging.

THE BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO RIVER.—The suspension bridge over the Ohio, at Cincinnati was opened on Saturday, and forty six thousand persons crossed. Mr. Roebling, the builder, says the cables would readily sustain a double procession of locomotives over its entire length.

THE first proclamation for a thanksgiving in Connecticut was issued in 1664, and a model of brevity, as follows: "It is ordered, there shal be a publick day of giving through this Jurisdiction Wednsday com fortnight."

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1866.

RESTRICTION OF MONOPOLIES.

A great majority of the mammoth corporations of the present day, are exercising their influence and expending their wealth, directly in opposition to the best interests of the people. They step aside from their legitimate privileges and endeavor to control legislation and the ballot in such a manner as to further their mischievous and selfish ends. They oppress and burden the weak and fortify themselves by legislative enactments in the grossest wrong. They not only militate against the best interests of the citizens, but they grasp almost the reigns of Government. The interests of the State are as naught if they conflict with any one of these hydras. Under such circumstances it becomes the imperative duty of the citizen to protect himself and the State before it is too late.

There is no way that so much can be done to eradicate this great and growing evil as by passing a Free Railroad Law. There was a time when it was necessary to protect railway companies by special legislative enactments, but that day has gone by. Every man, or company of men, that desires to construct a railway for public or private purposes, should have the same privileges to do so that they would have to construct an ordinary road by complying with the law. Why should there be more restrictions thrown around railroads than any other roads? If men go into an unpaying speculation it is a matter of their own. If they desire to build a railroad, and comply with the law upon the subject, let them do so. If a number of men desire to start a manufacturing establishment, they perfect an organization under a general law, and no one endeavors to interfere with their doing so. If a general manufacturing law meets all the necessities of that great branch of human enterprise, we are quite sure that railroads can be just as successfully constructed upon the same principle.

Under the present system every railroad, whether great or small, is a monopoly. All that a party of men has to do is to secure a certain route, construct a road, and stock it, and the president becomes really monarch of all he surveys. With a well lined pocket he seats himself in our legislative halls and coolly observes that which may be averse to the interest of his company, and readily checks it, and, if it is designed to further his ends and aims, he buys it through. Corrupt men have too long had this kind of legislation continued for their individual advantages. It is high time that it were discontinued. The people have universally expressed themselves in favor of taking this pernicious temptation out of the reach of their members.

The concentration of vast quantities of capital for the purpose of pursuing a business for individual ends has always been productive of great evil. The lawmakers of every age have had to restrict such operations. The company that has sufficient capital to buy up all the grain, all the cotton, all the necessaries of life, all the cattle in the country, and stow them away or herd them up until they can procure any price which they see fit to demand, would be no worse monopolists, in their way, than the railroad company that controls all the legislation of a State and thereby excludes all other persons from developing regions which are now inaccessible, simply because it might have a tendency to deprive them of the privilege of extending their own corporation or debar them from carrying a few tons of freight. If the Pennsylvania Railroad company were to buy up all the cattle in the country, to-morrow, and hold them up for their own prices, there would be such a cry that the legislature would not dare to hesitate a moment to restrict their purchases. They are doing this very thing in the railroad business, will our legislature restrict them and all other monopolies by passing a Free Railroad Law? We think they will.

CONGRESS.

This body has gone to work in good earnest. During the recess, the members drafted their bills and were prepared to submit them and have them referred to the appropriate committees, immediately upon assembling. Every feature which entered into the late canvas has been fully provided for. There were more important bills introduced during the first week of the session than were, probably, ever before presented in the same space of time. We are sorry that our columns are so much crowded that we cannot give a daily report of the proceedings.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On last Friday, the 14th instant, the bill granting Universal Suffrage in the District of Columbia, came up in the House of Representatives, and was passed with the following vote:

YEAS—Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley, Nevada; Ashley, of Ohio; Baker, Baldwin, Barker, Baxter, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio; Clarke of Kansas; Cobb, Conkling, Cullom, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelley, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Elliot, Farnsworth, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnel, Grisswold, Hale, Harding, Hart, Hawkins, Hays, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Jr., of New York; Hubbard, of Connecticut; Hubbell of Ohio, Hubbard, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kelso, Ketcham, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania; Lawrence of Ohio; Loan, Longyear, Marston, Marvin, Maynard, McIndoe, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morris, Moulton, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price Raymond, Rice of Massachusetts; Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spaulding, Starr, Stevens, Stokes, Thomas, (Francis) Thayer, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn, of Missouri; Van Horn of New York; Ward, of New York; Warner, Washburn of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts; Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa; Wilson of Penna.; Windom, Woodbridge, Schuyler Colfax.

NAYS—Ancona, Bergen, Boyer, Campbell, Chanler, Cooper, Dawson Denison, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grider, Harris, Hise, Hogan, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbell of N. Y.; Hunter, Kerr, Kuykendall, Latham, Le Blond, Leftwitch, Marshall, McKee, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Pheips, Randall of Penna.; Randall of Ky.; Ritter, Rogers, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Stillwell, Strouse, Taber, Taylor of Tenn.: Taylor of N. Y.; Thornton, Ward of Ky.; Whaley.

Special to the Inquirer.

MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Invasion of Mexico by United States troops. —Surrender of Matamoras.—Col. Perkins Military Governor of Tamaulipas.—The Stars and Stripes generally displayed.—Great rejoicing.

MATAMORAS, MEXICO, Nov. 25, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In my last, I think I informed you of the contest which was then raging between the partizan chiefs Escobedo, Cortinas, Canales, Carabahel and others, and that things could not long be carried on so disgracefully and that we (the United States) must certainly enterfere.

When the rumor reached us of the "Protectorate," which was supposed to be in contemplation, we concluded it all a humbug. We did expect the United States to interfere, so that order might come out of chaos, yet conceive our astonishment, on yesterday when we were ordered to provide our respective commands with forty rounds of ammunition.

Immediately after the cavalry portion of our Division was seen to approach the river, go on board a steamer, cross, file up the embankment and march for the "Heroic city," with Colonel Perkins of the 19th Regiment of United States Colored Infantry at their head. Before the citizens of Matamoras were aware of what was up the cavalry were parading their streets. Great excitement prevailed as every person was anxious to know what was to take place.

Colonel Perkins waited on General Servando Canales, who is in the Ortego interest, and demanded the surrender of the city to the United States forces, which he then commanded. Canales remonstrated at first, but finding we were in earnest, he yielded, saying that he "guessed that if the United States was going to interfere, the thing was up," and there was, consequently, nothing more for him to do but to drink "Muskell," which he proceeded to do, at once, getting *very* VERY drunk.

The next morning, the people began to understand the situation, as the American flag was waving from the steeple of the Cathedral, and all other steeples throughout the city. Then indeed was there rejoicing among the citizens. About two-thirds of the houses at once displayed the Stars and Stripes. The bells were wrung throughout the day and night, and general good cheer prevailed. This morning, the ex-soldiers (Mexican) were upon the streets with sullen countenances, that portrayed as plainly as could be, their displeasure at our interference in their affairs.

Col. Perkins, who is at present Military Governor of the State of Tamaulipus, has issued general orders, No. 1, "That all persons, save the officers and soldiers of the United States Army, shall at once be dis- [illegible] Mock theatre were indulged in by the masses of the brigands, as they now see their power departed, I trust forever.

Matamoras is called the "Heroic City," having undergone one hundred revolutions. Owing to her trade with Central Mexico, she became rich and a jewel to any and all the partisans who could raise 50 desperadoes, willing to make a demand for a "Prestino," say of fifty or one hundred thousand dollars, until the aggregate of the different levies has amounted to millions. General Canales, during his short administration, raised some $700,000 on some three respective "Prestinos," the last of which was contested. Many citizens, among which were some Americans, were thrown into prison, and in several instances were taken out and shot so as to make the rest yield. In fact, he is the worst character, left unhung. It is not to be wondered at that the people would be rejoiced at the change, even though they were the most *arrant rebels*, unwilling to live under the Stars and Stripes, "Stobando" has taught them at last to reverence the old flag, and to-day, many who formerly *spit* upon it, regard it as their deliverance from all that is besotted and corrupt.

We have laid a pontoon bridge across the river from Brownsville, so that we have easy communication with either side.

There is a Conference being held to-day, which is still in session, what may be determined on is of course unknown. I do not think the United States can very easily back down, so if the United States forces continue to occupy Matamoras, I will not be surprised.

The weather is very mild. No frost yet. Our regiment goes out of service on the 25th of December next, by reason of "expiration of term of service."

Very Respectfully yours,

F. H.

The crossing of the Americans at the instance of Canales.—Anticipated attack on Brownsville.—Escobedo repulsed with a loss of 700.—Americans blamed with the defeat.—They still occupy the plaza.—Our Consul, etc.

RANCHERO CORTINA, TEXAS, November 25, 1866.

DEAR INQUIRER: As I wrote you a few days ago of the crossing and occupying of the "Heroic City" of Matamoras by the American forces stationed at Brownsville the account of which was so very meagre, that I have concluded to give you a more correct account of the same, as well as more recent developments.

The crossing of the Americans was doubtless at the instance of the present commander of the city, viz: Sevoando Canales, although appearances were contrary to this opinion on the 25th instant. A conference was held at which Canales offered the surrender of the city to the Juarez Government, upon the assurance that he and his command should be protected in life and property. This General Escobedo refused, saying that Canales was a traitor to the Government and must abide by his treason, which meant that he would be shot at once. Gen. Canales said that being the case he had better be shot in battle than in cold blood, and that he would fight to the last.

The council was dissolved and the chiefs retired to their respective camps to prepare for the conflict. So early on yesterday morning the ball opened in downright earnest. At first we on this side the "Rio Bravo" supposed that both parties had united to clean out the Americans; in fact it was so rumored. Every available man was in line at daylight and several additional companies sent across the river. Organization immediately commenced in Brownsville and some five companies reported for duty. All had seen service in the late war. The companies were about equally divided of late "Confeds" and "Yanks." Yet the greatest good humor prevailed every where.

The forces of Gen. Escobedo made a very spirited attack upon the works, but paid dearly for their temerity. Out of 4,000 troops all told, they lost at least 700. Some estimated the loss at 1,000 killed, wounded and missing.

General Escobedo and Cortinas are very wroth with us Americans, asserting (and I doubt not fully believing) that the American troops in Matamoras assisted in their discomfiture. Of course it will be necessary to cover up his defeat with some plausible story. Yet I very much question if there was one American but prayed for the success of Escobedo. Now that Escobedo is so severely punished there is nothing for him to do but accede to Canales' terms, or withdraw to Monterey.

The Americans still continue to occupy the Plaza. While in Matamoras, to-day, I had a beautiful view of the city and camps, from the cupola of the Cathedral. This building, the grandest structure in the Southwest, is sadly defaced by the ravages of war. Everywhere it is spotted with musketry, or broken by artillery.

We called upon our new Cousul, Mr. Manshall, who has just arrived to assume his most difficult duties. He informed me that he had $1,000,000 in gold in his keeping and that without the assistance of the American soldiers, he would be in great danger of being pillaged.

Now that the fighting is over, (for the present,) I think our troops will return to their legitimate side of the river. Should there be any future developments, I will not fail to give them.

Yours, &c., P. H.

BLOODY RUN.

LETTER FROM PILGRIM.

Pilgrim, in his meanderings, has passed through the pleasantly located, and thriving town of Bloody Run, on the Northern bank of the "blue eyed Juniata;" some eight miles East of Bedford. Although traveling *incognito*, we were pleased to find the citizens, as a general thing, moral, intelligent, and refinned; rendering the transient sojourn of a Pilgrim altogether agreeable. This town has an ample supply of Inns and stores to answer all necessary purposes of travel and trade; being connected by railroad with the State Capitol, and also with the "City of brotherly love." It is presumable that its inhabitants are in advance of those in other parts of the county, outside of the Borough of Bedford, as it regards social and intellectual improvement. It's school, we were pleased to learn, is under the control of of a patriotic Professor, and bids fair to be an instrumentality of great usefulness. The loyal element seems to have the ascendency—a fact which speaks well for the community. As a centre of business, Bloody Run occupies a prominent position, and holds out rare inducements to men of capital and enterprise. Pilgrim would like to cultivate the acquaintance of its inhabitants, especially the ladies of literary taste, so that they might, with their acute penetration, draw a contrast between "the wandering Philosopher," and the uncultivated nervous luminary of Chaneysville, "Homespun," whose mind and heart have become so intensely snaky, that he draws his most *delicate* rhetorical flourishes from "viper's fangs." The obdurate old Batch, unless he improves his style, and mends his manners, ladies of cultivation and refinement will flee from him as from the face of a serpent! Would it not be well for Barnum to have "Homespun," the "graduate of Snyder College," and the Political Trickster, caged for exhibition? Such a homogeneous collection, in connection with the "trio" of *spurious* Uncle Toby's might possibly compensate in some degree, for the loss of his "happy family." Wishing well to the good people of Bloody Run, and being in transitu, we ask pardon of the appreciative readers of the INQUIRER, in view of the brevity of this letter. We may write more at length from some other point. Time, tide, and railroads, can wait for no man; so we take our staff and resume our pilgrimage.

PILGRIM.

MT. DALLAS, (which is not in the State of Southampton,) December 20, 1866.

N. B. A spurious "Toby" has exhibited his *ugly* face in last week's *Gazette*. Who will *skin* and *dress* that *skunk*? We do not *wish* to soil our hands, or encounter the musk of the "cretur." Any literary anatomist undertaking the job, may hold Pilgrim responsible for *two* pounds of sugar, and *one* quart of "molassas"!

P——.

A CARD FROM MR. ELDERDICE.

EDITORS OF THE INQUIRER:

Permit the "proscribed teacher of Union proclivities," to say a word in self-vindication, in view of the reference made to me by that *mean* defamer, who wrote the *spurious* Toby letter, published in last week's *Gazette*. As it regards the authorship of the Pilgrim letters, that is a matter of but little importance. One thing, however, is certain, "Pilgrim's" sketches are too life-like, and he tells too much truth, for our corrupt conservative proscriptionists. The points stated by "Pilgrim" in my case, are substantially correct. This fact will probably be sustained by competent testimony at the *proper time* and *place*. Until then, let the public suspend judgment, with regard to my fitness for teaching. Unfortunately, for me, I had too much self-respect too be a party tool. Hence this persecution. As it regards literary qualifications, I am willing to compare notes with this malicious trickster, who has *thus* wickedly, by innuendo, assailed my reputation. No doubt the Editors of the *Gazette*, had some difficulty in preparing his *crude* communication for the press. I have some specimens of his orthography, in my possession, for the inspection of the curious. Allow a few specimens: "witch," instead of which "quarl," instead of quarrel, &c.. &c.

When the case is thoroughly investigated an enlightened public will be enabled to judge between me and my traducer. Should this *contemptible* slanderer refer to me again—if there is a particle of honor or manliness in his corrupt heart, let him give his proper name.

Very Respectfully,

IRVIN W. ELDERDICE

Centerville, December 19, 1866.

"LITTLE BERKS," Dec. 15, 1866.

EDITORS INQUIRER:

We drop you a few lines to ascertain the destination of a venerable "Pilgrim," who is in correspondence with your journal. We have been highly amused at the way he applies his staff to the head and shoulders of those guilty of offences, either political or social, public or private. After making his tour of the State of Southampton, he was last heard from at Bloody Run, but whether to take the cars in search of new conquests, or to remain in our county, we know not. But as "Little Berks" is not yet freed from the foes with whom he is wont to grapple, we would have you request him to turn his steed this way and, poising his "staff," Don Quixote like, make a charge on some of the *wind mills* that he will find in our midst.

In attacking the ostracism and proscription tendencies exhibited here, he will find "foeman worthy of his steel," if unity of action and perseverance can ennoble his opponents with that quality.

"Pilgrim" has narrated to you the course of the patrons of Esq. Brunner's mill, uniting in a determination that not a Democratic kernel should be crushed between his burs, and how persistently that was kept up until the Esquire was constrained to sell out to the present incumbent. We deeply sympathized with the Esquire for this persecution for opinion's sake, and as that time which "tried men's soul's" has now passed away, we believed that the feelings which actuated his persecutors had also passed away. But lo! his successor, a neighbor in every sense of the word, the most obliging of men, one whose reputation as a *miller* needs no comment, is now, like his predecessor, under ban. And what do you suppose to be sum of his offending? Why, simply this: After furnishing the lumber for the seats of the great Democratic meeting held here, which of course met the approval of every Conservative mind, he, actuated by his obliging disposition, tendered the use of the same to the Republicans, with the remark that if the proprietor of the soil was not willing for it to be again used on the same spot, they could move it on the mill property, and there the Republican altar could be reared.

Such Conservative sentiments could not but offend. They were not Democratic; "Democracy is made of sterner stuff," and hence the sword of proscription is hanging over his head, "suspended by a single hair."

Fortunately, the proprietor of the soil was not solicited for its use, for, had he been, that faultless man, who never says nay, when he can oblige, without detriment, would now be chewing the bitter quid of natural leaf proscription. In thus sympathizing with our friend, we would not have it supposed that we are acting detrimentally to the interest of his enterprising competitor across the valley. Should "Pilgrim" return by way of "Bean's Cove," he would most assuredly observe this mill, and acknowledge that for once he has witnessed Democracy and improvement go hand in hand. Should "Pilgrim," however, take the Rail Road, we shall be solicitous for his welfare, until across the high tressling at Stonerstown; and through fear that his nervous system may become unduly excited while riding on that giddy work, we hope his attention will be fixed aloft on that "Brilliant Comet" that he once saw in the regions of Cheneysville. Should nausea [illegible] him while in the cars, we hope he will have ready at hand some "Conservative pills" or a dose of "mayapple."

CONSERVATIVE.

Col. Forney Withdraws

In a letter addressed to Hon. Wilmer Worthington, Senator from the Chester District, Colonel John W. Forney withdraws from the contest for the Senatorship, and declares for Mr. Stevens as the successor of Mr. Cowan. Of Mr. Stevens he says:

"This remarkable man, notwithstanding his great age, constantly exhibits all the intellectual vigor of his prime, and while we are daily admonished of the wisdom and the justice of the remedies he suggested nearly two years ago, we are constrained to admit that if they had been adopted many of the deplorable results of Presidential perfidy would not now be dishonoring and disturbing the land. It is the simple truth to add that the sentiments and suggestions of Thaddeus Stevens triumphed more completely in Pennsylvania in the recent election, and contributed more powerfully to that triumph than the sentiments and suggestions of any living American. The great Republican Union organization, including as it does hundreds of thousands of his former political opponents, frankly accepts and gratefully acknowledges him as its most conspicuous leader. If we in Pennsylvania elevate him to the position of Senator we simply respond to the general desire of our political friends in other States; and in doing this I believe we would do what any one of them would do for such a man within their own borders. Would it not be a happy termination to an illustrious life—never so illustrious as during the successful overthrow of that dangerous institution which, more than half a century ago, Thaddeus Stevens was among the first and boldest to oppose—if Pennsylvania, through her Union Republican Legislature, voluntarily tendered to him the only high office she has in her immediate gift? Impressed by these considerations I feel that I am discharging a simple duty in asking you to withdraw my name should it be presented to the Union caucus as a candidate for United States Senator.

The New Suffrage.

In the District of Columbia the first experiment of the abolition of slavery was made. It was supposed to be an exceptional act when resolved upon and it was predicted that such a measure could not be affected in any other part of the country yet the people since that time have beheld the grand experiment of universal emancipation, and no man now believes that it is not permanent According to the action of the United States. Senate, it is probable that another great political experiment is to be made in the same District. The bill granting suffrage to male citizens, without distinction of color, will go throgh the House, without doubt. It will be vetoed by the President and passed over his veto, and become a law. Will the measure thus resolved upon be the pioneer of similar changes elsewhere? It may be assumed to be doubtful now, but just as doubtful was the total overthrow of slavery when it was annulled in the District of Columbia. Look at this measure as we will from the point of expediency, we must admit that it is thoroughly democratic in the ancient sense of that word and not according to the present party perversion. It may not be wise, it may prove harmful, but it is just, if we admit that all men are created equal. It is, we think the forerunner of like changes elsewhere, not only in the South, but at the North also. Great reforms seldom stop with single victories. They have the spirit of progress with them, and will go on despite every obstacle. We now think that unrestricted negro Suffrage is strange, but the novelty will soon depart, and then, without prejudice or passion, we will be able to judge by actual experience whether the measure was wise or harmful.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

FROM MEXICO.

Fierce Battle at Matamoras.—The Assault on Fort Monterey.—Fears of an Attack on the U. S. Forces at Matamoras.—Extensive Preparations for Their Defense, on the Brownsville Side of the River. Highly Important News.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.

Further details of the battle of Matamoras have been received here. The commander of the assaulting forces reports the loss of half of his men in the assault of Fort Monterey. He says the failure was owing to the want of scaling ladders.

Escobedo's loss was 200 killed, 400 wounded, and between 300 and 400 prisoners.

Canales' losses, all told, were about 100.

It is said that Escobedo boasted that if he had succeeded, he would have crossed the river into Texas, and wiped out the Yankees.

Large numbers of wounded officers of Escobedo's army had arrived at Brownsville.

Canales and Escobedo had met and embraced each other in the presence of General Sedgwick.

Fears of an attack upon the United States forces, while in occupation of Matamoras, had led to extensive preperations for their defense on the Brownsville side of the river, from whence the entire United States military force would have crossed had it been necessary.

The higher classes of Mexicans did not regard the American occupation of Matamoras in a friendly light.

The evacuation of Durango by the imperialists was confirmed.

The army destroyed by the Imperial forces near San Louis Potosi is represented to have been the best in the Liberal ranks.

Burning of the War Steamer New Ironsides at league island.

The mammoth war steamer New Iron sides lying at League Island took fire on Saturday night at 10 o'clock, and was entirely destroyed. The flames are said to have originated near, or in the engine room by the upsetting of a stove, but it is impossible to obtain anything of a definite character until the matter is investigated. One of the watchmen stated that he and one or two others endeavored to extinguish the flames when they broke out. Finding that it was impossible to do so, word was sent the commanding officer, who dispatched a courier to the Commandant of the Navy Yard, who upon the arrival of the dispatch, ordered steam to be got up on the United States tugbout Pilgrim. A detachment of 40 marines were ordered on board, and in less than an hour from the time the courier arrived the tug was alongside of the ill fated Ironsides. She immediately commenced throwing streams of water upon the burning vessel with but little or no effect. In the meantime, two steam fire engines from the city had arrived and commenced playing upon the ship. The fire appeared to burn more fiercely, and at 1½ o'clock yesterday morning the flames shot up through the flooring, and in less than three hours the sides fell in and the famous war steamer, together with her valuable machinery, was reduced to a shapeless mass of ruins. The tug and steamers then withdrew. The Ironsides was built at the yard of Messrs. Cramp & Sons in this city. She was commenced in September, 1861, and launched May 16, 1862, and sailed Sept. 22, 1862, for Charleston Harbor. Her dimensions were as follows: 240 feet long, 58½ feet beam, 3,600 tuns burden, sides of oak, 20 inches thick debth of hold, 25 feet; number of plates, 270, each 15 feet long by 28 inches wide, weighing 7,900 pounds; whole weight of plates, 900 tuns. Her armament consisted of 16 11 inch guns on the gun deck and 200 pound Parrot rifles on the spar deck. She was propelled by two horizontal direct steam engines, four boilers 1,000 horse power, and three masts, bark rigged. The cost of the vessel without machinery or armament was $750,000; with machinery and armament, $1,125,000. The loss cannot fall short of $1,000,000.

The Democracy and Andrew Johnson.

Mr. Le Blond, a Democratic Representative of Ohio, took occasion the other day, in his place in Congress, to speak of the "humble individual" as follows:

"We have no interest in the Executive on this side of the house—not the least. [Renewed laughter.] He is not the man of our choice; we did not put him there. [Clapping of hands.] *We do not claim any benefits under him, and certainly we did not receive any in the late campaign.* [Renewed laughter.] We never took him up, and therefore have no right to drop him; there was no necessity of our dropping that which we had never taken up. We never took him up, and he never took us up. It is true, whenever he ran into our line of policy we were bound to sustain him, but we never pretended to shoulder that which this Radical party has put into power. *To do so would be to destroy any party in the world.* [Roars of laughter.]"

THE RIGHT OF WOMEN TO VOTE—In the United States Senate on Tuesday last, there was a lengthy discussion on the right of women to vote—a side question, which Mr. Cowan of this State interjected into the debate on suffrage for the District of Columbia. The New York Tribune says:

Mr. Cowan chooses to represent himself as an ardent champion of the claim of women to the elective franchise. It is not necessary to question his sincerity, but the occasion which he selects for the exhibition of his new born zeal subjects him to the suspicion of being considerably more anxious to embarrass the bill for enfranchising the blacks than to amend it by conferring upon the women the enjoyment of the same right. Mr. Cowan was once a Republican. He abandoned his party, has been repudiated by his State, and may well be casting about for some new issue by which to divert attention from his faithlessness on the old. We have heard that Mr. Cowen affects the classics: we are sure, therefore, that he will thank us for reminding him of that familiar story out of Plutarch respecting Alcibiades. When the dissolute Athenian had cut off the tail of his dog, which was the dog's principal ornament and all Athens cried out against him for the act, Alcibiades laughed and said: "Just what I wanted has happened. I wished the Athenians to talk about this that they might not say something worse of me."

We are not to be suspected of indifference to the question whether women shall vote. At a proper time we mean to urge her claim but we object to allowing a measure of urgent necessity, and on which the public has made up its mind, to be retarded and imperiled. Nor do we think the Radical majority in the Senate need be beholden to the enemy's camp for suggestions as to their policy. We want to see the ballot put in the hands of the black without one day's delay added to the long postponement of his just claim. When that is done, we shall be ready to take up the next question.

The two brightest jewels ever given to this country, according to Mr. A. J. Rogers of New Jersey, are Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Andrew Jackson Rogers, of New Jersey. In a debate in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the distinguished New Jersey jewel said: "He stood beside the President of the United States, who would go down to posterity as one of the brightest jewels ever given to the country." As Mr. Rogers stands beside this jewel, and is careful to state that the President is only "one of the brightest," it is clear that Rogers himself is another, at least in his own estimation. There are two Andrews in the field. If they are jewels, they are not of the genuine quality that commands large advances from the pawnbrokers. We doubt whether either of them could raise a dinner by giving his future political prospects in pledge.—*Chicago Rep.*

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

MANY families are emigrating to Texas from Georgia and Eastern Alabama.

OIL has been discovered on Shoal creek, St. Clair county, Alabama, in abundance, at a depth of 900 feet.

BEN. WADE, of Ohio, is in favor of universal suffrage without any distinction of race, color or sex.

LETTERS from the postmaster at Hardyville, Arizonia, December 3d, say there is no mail from Prescott, as the Indians held the road and communication could not be established until they were driven off.

HON. JOHN W. FORNEY, in a letter to Senator Worthington, of Chester county, published in last week's Philadelphia *Press*, announces at once his withdrawal as a candidate for United States Senator, and his preference for Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

THE St Louis *News* says that the effect of the Republican victory in Missouri is seen in the rapid increase of emigration. Emigrants who had camped along Mississippi, in Illinois, waiting to see the result of the election, are now crossing in great numbers and purchasing farms and homes.

THAD. STEVENS' position assumed recently upon the care of Jeff. Davis, has caused considerable talk in Washington. He says that Davis cannot be tried as a traitor, as he occupies the position of a belligerent, and it would be cruel to pass a law after an offence for the sole purpose of hanging the man.

A PETITION, fifty-two feet long, containing the names of nearly all the prominent citizens of New Mexico, has been forwarded to Washington, praying for the increase of the military force in that Territory as absolutely necessary to protect the lives and property of the people against the Indians, who are plundering and murdering with impunity.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON was re-elected United States Senator for the state of Georgia on the 12th inst on the first ballot. The House has passed the Homestead bill. Exemptions are increased 100 per centum, and applied to contracts made before the passage of the bill. It is expected the Governor will veto the bill.

OWING to the prevalence of a malignant fever at the Baltimore city jail, characterized as spotted fever, the warden of the penitentiary has addressed a note to Judge Bond, of the Criminal Court, requesting that, for the present, no criminals from the jail be sent to the penitentiary, lest the disease should be communicated to the criminals in the penitentiary, which is now very much crowded.

ON Thursday of last week the bill establishing suffrage in the District of Columbia without any destinction on account of color or race, was passed by the United States Senate, yeas 32, nays 12. Every so called Democrat voted against the bill, although the measure is essentially necessary to the maintainance in its purity, of a Republican form of Government. What an ignominious record these men are making for themselves.

UNDER a recent law of the city of Norfolk, Virginia the police arrested a large number of negroes for carrying concealed weapons, such as razors, knives, and pistols. Two cellars were seized, in which quantities of muskets and powder were seized. Much excitement prevails and it is alleged that a negro rising was planned for Christmas week in which the authorities were to be overturned.

THE Pittsburg *Republic* places the name of Andrew Johnson at the head of its columns as a candidate for the Presidency in 1868. In 1868, March the 4th, Johnson will retire from Washington more despised, if possible, than did James Buchanan in 1861. We venture the assertion that not another Copperhead organ in the State will evince a hardihood similar to that displayed in this connection by the *Republic*.

HORACE GREELEY gets off a good thing now and then. In a lecture recently delivered on advertising he said: "Some men who know enough to advertise are yet so narrow-minded as to confine their advertisements to journals of their own creed and party. *If they do not choose to trade with any but men of like faith this is wise, but if they desire the whole public for customers it is otherwise.*

BEN. WOOD, State Senator of New York, and John Morrissey, Congressman elect, met in New York the other evening. Educated and highly moral gentlemen never have any difficulty in enjoying themselves in company with each other, and these two distinguished sons of the virtuous and happy Democracy formed no exception to the rule. The politics of the country with them was not so particularly one-sided as faro. Ben challenged John or John challenged Ben. Ben cleared John out of $140,000, and John retired in the best possible grace.

ON Thursday of last week Mr. Stevens submitted to the House a plan of State Government prepared by the Republicans of North Carolina. It recognizes the fundamental condition in the reconstruction of the seceded States, that loyal men alone should fashion and form the new State governments. The bill enfranchises all classes and colors who can take the oath it embodies. The loyal North Carolinians are rejoicing at the prospect of the removal of their present bogus State government. The other Southern States it is anticipated, will speedily follow the example of their North Carolina brethren. There is an energetic movement in Florida to get rid of the State organization there, and Louisiana is falling into line. We are glad to witness this first practical beginning of complete restoration.

GOV. FLETCHER of Missouri has issued a proclamation stating that a portion of the State of Missouri is infested with murderers and robbers, who defy civil authority, and have the sympathy and aid of such numbers of the people of the counties where they have their haunts, and have so intimidated or obtained the sympathy of the local authorities that peaceable, law abiding citizens are not secure in either person or property. He therefore calls for twenty four companies of cavalry and ten companies of infantry to be organized in the regular way, to preserve the peace, protect the citizens and execute the legal process on all violators of the law and bring them to trial.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, son of Hon. William Montgomery, of Washington co. is charged with being implicated in the murder of Robert W. Dinsmore, near Washington, Pa. Montgomery was arrested at Wellsburg, West Virginia, on Friday evening. He came into Wellsburg foot worn and weary, apparently in a famishing condition, and repaired immediately to the Virginia House, where he asked for something to eat, stating he was hungry and tired. He was recognized by Messrs Baird and Duvall and immediately arrested. He surrendered himself willingly into the hands of the law, and delivered to the officers a large knife and revolver which he had on his person. He was committed to the jail in Wellsburg, to await a requisition from the Governor, upon the receipt of which he will be removed to Washington.

NOTICE.—My wife, Susan Shroyer, having left my bed and board without provocation, this is to caution persons from trusting her on my account, and I will enforce the law on any person who harbors her.

A *fine* of $500 will be the reward paid to any Rail Roader who brings her back.

Nov. 30:2t A. G. SHROYER.

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

PLASTERING.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned, between now and the 1st of January, 1867, for the plastering of the "Avandale House," near Bedford Springs. There will be between 4000 and 5000 square yards to be plastered.

Dec. 7th:3t LEVI SMITH.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned, either by note or book account, will be given till the 1st day of January, 1867, to pay up.

The notes and accounts of those who neglect, *without regard to person*, will then be placed in an officer's hands for collection. Therefore, if by negligence you pay costs do not blame

Dec. 5, 1866:4t WM. HARTLEY.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with withut waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

LIME.

PRICES:

1000 bushels or over..... 12 cts.
500 " " ..... 15 cts.
250 " " ..... 20 cts.
Less quantities ..... 25 cts.

Deduction of 10 per cent. for slacked Lime, and 5 per cent for Cash sales.

O. E. SHANNON,
Dec. 14:1m Bedford, Pa.

FOR MARKING LINEN, &C.,
The Improved Indelible Pencil,
PATENTED 1859, 1866.

Greatly superior to Indelible Inks.

One Pencil will mark over 1,500 articles.

"Desirable, convenient, and useful."—*Springfield* (Mass.) *Republican.*

For sale by Booksellers, Stationers, Druggists, &c. Manufactured and sold at Wholesale, by
THE INDELIBLE PENCIL CO.,
Northampton, Mass.

Every Pencil Warranted. Price, 50 cents.
Dec. 14.4t

PROSPECTUS FOR 1867.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

By common consent the *Commercial* ranks first among the papers published in Western Pennsylvania. Although but recently established its circulation and influence are already widely extended. As a journal of enterprise in gathering the latest intelligence, and giving in each issue a large amount and great variety of reading matter, it does not suffer in comparison with the best. It is thoroughly identified with the city in which it is published, and an extended circle around and beyond the limits of our own State, where the number of its readers and its influence are constantly increasing. An unflinching advocate of sound Uniod principles, it at the same time pays special attention not only to all matters of General Interest, but to topics of moment to the Capitalist, the Laborer, the Agriculturist, the Mechanic, and the Family Circle. Its ample columns embrace a carefully prepared Literary and Valuable Scientific Miscellany, Agricultural and Horticultural Information from the best sources. In giving the Earliest and Fullest News from all quarters, neither expense nor labor is spared; and it has complete arrangements for extended and valuable Commercial Reports, Giving the Stock, Financial, Dry Goods, Grocery, Cattle and General Market Reports of Pittsburgh, and the latest reports by Telegraph of the Markets of the leading cities of world; and in every department it aims to keep pace with the foremost in the progress of improvement so conspicuous in journalism at the present time. Firmly established, it is confident in its position, and will enter upon the new year with new plans, well matured, looking to increased strength and usefulness.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily Paper, per year $10 00
Daily Paper, per week by Agents..... 25

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

This is one of the best and cheapest papers published in the country, each issue being equal to a good sized volume. Carefully made up and specially adapted to the wants of the weekly reader, its influence will always be healthy and improving. One feature of it is an Original Sermon every week, prepared specially for its columns. The fifty-two Discourses given in the course of the year, will be worth many times the subscription price. In its columns it gives, also, a Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh and other leading Markets of the country, including a carefully prepared Report of the Pittsburgh Market, a sure and a safe guide to producers.

TERMS:

Weekly Paper, single copies..... $2 00
In clubs of 20 ..... 1 50
(One copy gratis to getter up of the club.)

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE COMMERCIAL,
Dec. 14:3t Pittsburgh.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantatin Bitters sold in one year is something startling They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is ot of the institutions of New York. It is said tha Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain alwost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Phila.

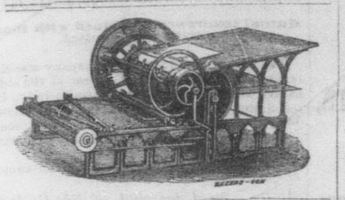
This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

aratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a nec

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1866

☞ Rev. J. Q. McAtee, late of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, will preach in the Lutheran church on Sabbath morning the 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock.

☞ The communication of our young friends, at Yellow Creek, came to hand too late for this week's issue. We will be pleased to hear from them again.

☞ There will be no paper issued from this office next week. "Christmas comes but once a year" and printers, like other people, desire to enjoy it. A merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all our patrons!

In Earnest.—All concerned will please not fail to notice Wm Hartley's call for payment. He has been so indulgent and has trusted some people so long that they have forgotten their indebtedness. Remember those who do not pay by January 1st, will be *sued*—there is no other way.

☞ It gives us pleasure to state that the Rolling Mill project is doing well. Some $30,000 or $35,000 have already been subscribed. Let the people take hold of it. It is no oil speculation. Col. Lowry tells us it is bound to go through. Go take as many shares as you can afford.

Christmas Festival.—The ladies of Bloody Run will give an entertainment on Christmas night which will afford the public a rare treat. Any amount of good things are in preparation. The proceeds are to be applied to the furnishing of the Methodist Episcopal parsonage in that place.

Godey's Lady's Book.—The January number, for 1867, of this clever Ladies Magazine, has already came to hand. Gedey has always been a favorite, and we are not surprised at it. L. A. Godey, Publisher, Philadelphia. Price $3.60.

The Chicago Tribune.—The prospectus of this splendid paper will be found in our advertising columns. There is no paper in the country more ably controlled than the *Tribune*, and if any of our readers should desire to see the source from which the people of the Great West get their inspiration, we would advise them to subscribe for it at once.

Hon. Edward McPherson, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives has our thanks for an official list of members of the present Congress, and other documents.

Hon. Wm. H. Koontz has placed us under obligations for a volume of the Acts and Resolutions of the first session of the 39th Congress.

Christmas Services of the Episcopal Church.—A service will be held on Monday evening at the Court House, at which the Sunday School will be present, when several Carols will be sung and an address delivered. On Christmas morning there will be the regular service, and a sermon by the Rev. M. Barrow, to commence at half past ten o'clock.

Holiday Presents.—Blymyer & Son, have received a fine assortment of Holliday goods, such as silver plated Tea Setts, Brittania Tea Setts, plated Table Castors, plated Laddles, Spoons, Forks, &c. Ivory handled Dinner and Tea Knives, fine Needle Books and Needle Cases, Skates, Sleds, &c. Presents for ladies or gentlemen, married or single, call and see them.

A Long and Hard Winter.—Many persons think the present winter will be *hard*. Farmers can't be too saving of their hay and fodder. They who are wise, will cut and crush their own corn fodder. Don't be "penny wise and pound foolish." A good Cutter and Crusher, will cost a few bushels of wheat; but you will more than save it before Spring.

☞ We give place to a communication, to-day, which is more personal than we like matter to be, that is inserted in our columns. Matters at variance between individual and individual are not of general interest to the public. We are always thankful for short communications, upon local affairs; but we hope we will not be called upon for the use of our columns to vindicate individual grievances, whether real or imaginary.

Festival this (Friday) Evening for the Episcopal Church.—The Ladies Aid Society, connected with this church, will hold a Christmas Festival, this (Friday) evening at the classical school house, on west Pitt street, which promises to be quite attractive. Several handsome engravings, a fancy table and a most beautiful doll baby and bedstead are among the things spoken of. The refreshments will include Ice Cream, Cake, Oysters, Coffee, &c. Don't forget Friday evening.

Church Dedication.—By divine permission, the centenary Methodist E. Church on Bedford Circuit, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God—Sabbath, Dec. 23d, 1866. Revs. J. S. Murray, David Wilson and other ministers are expected to be present. This church is located about six miles from the city of Cumberland on the Cumberland and Bedford road. The public generally are invited to be present.—*Cumberland Union.*

Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad.—John W. Garrett, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, on being notified of his re-election to that position on Wednesday, appeared before the Board of Directors and delivered an address, setting forth the future policy and prospects of the company. In his address he said: "It is to be regretted that the Pennsylvania Railroad Campany has still further succeeded in delaying the construction of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad. The Pennsylvania Company has thrown aside the thin disguise, it may have heretofore attempted to use on this subject, and, in the trial of the cause at Williamsport, in June last, appeared by its counsel to endeavor practically to prevent the construction of that road, so much needed by the interests of Pittsburgh and the Northwest, by the region which it will traverse through Pennsylvania, and by the cities of Washington and Baltimore. The issue which was tried before the jury at Williamsport, to determine whether the company had forfeited its charter by misuse or abuse, resulted in a verdict in its favor, whereupon the Circuit Court of the United States made the injunction, which had been granted the year before, restraining the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company from interfering with the route or franchises of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company, perpetual, on the ground that the law of Pennsylvania, repealing the charter of the last named Company south and east of Connellsville, was inoperative and void. From the decree of the Circuit Court, an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where, it is hoped, it may be heard at an early day, even if out of its order, in consequence of the national importance of the completion of the work, which this litigation, through the direct agencies of rival interests alone, has so long delayed. Pending the litigation before the United States Courts, a proceeding by *quo warranto* (also instigated by the Pennsylvania Railroad interests) was instituted in the State Courts of Pennsylvania, which it was hoped would have, ere this, been brought to a conclusion, and with a like favorable result as the case before Judges Grier and McCandless. The procrastination which has characterised the course taken by hostile interests, has prevailed here, however, and it is not now anticipated that the argument of the *quo warranto* will take place for some months. The result can hardly be doubtful. The trial in June last, at Williamsport, before a jury, demonstrated the utter baldness of the pretensions of our opponents when submitted to the test of judicial inquiry. In the meanwhile, the work upon the road has been gradually pushed forward, and the heaviest portion of it—the Sand Patch Tunnel, through the summit of the Alleghanies—is well advanced towards completion. But for the delays which a vexatious and unwarrantable litigation has caused, the direct communication by rail between Baltimore and Pittsburgh, would now be in actual operation."

Sand Patch Tunnel.—"The work on Sand Patch Tunnel, on the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, is still being pushed forward by our fellow-citizen, Mr. John Humbird, who has the contract, and on last week a hole was made. The length of the tunnel is 4,700 feet, being 1,000 feet longer than the long tunnel on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad through the Alleghenies between Altoona and only about 250 feet shorter than the great Kingwood tunnel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It is intended for a double track, and is twenty-two feet wide by nineteen feet in height. As soon as the legal questions concerning the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad shall have been decided, the work on the road will be pushed rapidly forward to completion."—*Cumberland Civilian.*

[As the "legal questions" referred to have been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, it would seem as if a final decision had been indefinitely adjourned; for, as the case stands before the public, it is not clear that either of the two great interests that are the real parties in the suit, are very urgent for a conclusive adjudication.

Meanwhile the development of the southwest portion of Pennylvania is postponed. In the progress of events, however, it is made more manifest from year to year that the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company must look upon Harrisburg rather than Cumberland as the principal eastern point in its plan and programme.

With its name changed to the "Pittsburg, Cumberland and Harrisburg Railroad," and its corporate privileges extended to cover the ground from Wills' Creek, at the eastern base of the Allegheny Mountain, (where the present route makes a turn in its course to reach Cumberland,) to the Lebanon Valley Railroad on the east bank of the Susquehanna river, the scheme would be adjusted to the interests of Pittsburg, the southwest counties, West Virginia, etc.; because then the line would have direct outlet to all the three great tidewater cities, and could command financial success.]—*U. S. R. R. & M. Register.*

The Reprints of Blackwood's Magazine and the British Reviews.—We desire to draw the attention of our readers to the reprints, by Leonard Scott, Publishing Company, 38 Walker Street, New York, of Blackwood's Magazine, the Edinburgh, the North British, the London Quarterly and the Westminster Reviews.

The fact that the Endinburgh is now sixty years old or thereabouts, and that the London Quarterly has reached the venerable age of fifty-nine, while Blackwood, which dates from the year 1817, is as vigorous as ever, and its power is felt on both sides of the Atlantic, shows that the educated classes of our Anglo-Saxon race discern in these journals a mastery, a power of thought and an attractiveness of style, which no similar works have ever attained. Publishers in our country have attempted reprints of other European Magazines and Reviews, without success; but the demands for these journals grows just as education extend in our land. This is the case, notwithstanding some articles that at times find their way into them which the popular judgment of our people would reject or condemn. It could not be expected that our people would look at all matters, social, governmental, or ecclestical, from a French, a German, or a British stand-point, but the causes which lead our educated people to value these journals as they do, are obvious to all who are acquainted with them, and who understand the manner in which they are sustained.

The political parties in great Britian attach a great importance to the power of the press. The Whigs in the early days of Lord Jeffrey commenced the Edinburgh Review, in order that by its tremendous cannonade, it might batter down the fortress of Toryism. So also, when its force was felt, the opposing party had recource to a similar expedient; and, thus, under the auspices of the Tories, arose the Quarterly Review. The late Wm. Blackwood, of Edinburgh, a shrewd, clear-headed, and intelligent publisher, annoyed by the assumption of his Whig neighbors, and believing that "The Blue and Yellow—the colors of the Edinburgh—should be assailed in its chosen home, resolved to establish a magazine. He objected to a quarterly, as his object was, by a monthly periodical, varied, racy, and trenchant in its character, to appear three times before the public for every single appearance of the Review. The world now knows the energy and remarkable judgment combined with great liberality which have characterized that periodical. Abroad, the editorship was attributed to Professor Wilson, Professor Aytoun, and others, but really they were only contributors, and from the beginning, and during all its history the members of the firm have been the responsible managers. William Blackwood, senior, and his son, John, have mainly ruled the destiny of the magazine, their principle being simply to select the best writers, pay the highest prices, and take no article from any one, no matter how elevated, how learned, how wealthy, or how famed, without remuneration.

Thus the Edinburgh, the Quarterly, and Blackwood arose. In process of time, the English Radicals felt the need of a journal, and they likewise started a Review. At the same time, the educated classes in England, desirous to become intimately acquainted with Continental literature, commenced a similar enterprise; but divided counsels and continued strife led to the publication of two journals instead of one. In process of time these Quarterlies combined, and finally a union took place with the radical political journal, and thus the reading public were provided with the present Westminter Review. Of course it is *advanced* in its religious and political articles, but its merely literary essays are not only on a level with, but often far ahead of those in other journals. Strange as it may appear to certain of our readers, this journal, with its bold assaults on evangelical religion, its trenchant, scornful criticism on the productions of our recognised orthodox schools, is the one of all others that our educated ministers and thinking minds will regularly regard. It points out to them the devices of the enemy, where the mine is to be constructed, where the assault is to be made. It tells them without the purchase of scores of costly European books in foreign tongues, what criticism is doing in Germany, Italy, France, and England, and thus it keeps them apace with modern thought.

We have entered into these details because of our desire to aid in the circulation of these valuable journals, which may be had from the publishers for the small sum of fifteen dollars annually. To order them from England they would cost upwards of fifty dollars, exclusive of the carriage. To intelligent young men in our churches we suggest the formation of reading clubs, and by all means let all such clubs put down the name of the pastor as an honorary member. Of course, Blackwood alone, or Blackwood and any one, or all, of the Reviews, may be ordered; and when our readers will reflect on the fact that for the small sum of fifteen dollars they are supplied with twelve numbers of a magazine and sixteen numbers of four Reviews, in which almost every subject of interest, ancient and modern history, travels, literature, political parties, poetry, romance, and religion, are discussed by master minds, it will be admitted that the subscription price is merely nominal for such a rich return.

Consumption Curable by Dr. Schenck's Medicines.

To cure consumption, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the stomach and liver must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which by there medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Bill's cleanse the stomach of all billious or mucous accumulations; and by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutritious as well as medicinal, and by using the three remedies all [illegible] are expelled from the system, and good wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action. Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well.

[2nd w. ca. mo. 1 yr.]

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,

Require immediate attention, and should be checked.

If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,

is often the result.

BROWN'S

BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief,

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

Nov. 30, 1866.6m

Cheering Facts for the Billious.

Every day demonstrates more clearly that Liver Complaint, in all its distressing forms, can be controlled and cured without difficulty or inconvenience. It is an obstinate disease, but its obstinacy is not proof against the pertinacious, remedial and restorative operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. That genial corrective compels the organ to do its duty. It must secrete regularly and healthfully under the influence of the Bitters. Their action brings it back from a state of rebellion into perfect harmony with the laws of health. If there is costiveness, it disappears, if there is side ache or back-ache it ceases; if the skin and the whites of the eyes are tinged with superfluous bile, they recover their natural hue; if the appetite is gone, it returns; if the digestion is impaired, it is restored; in brief, whatever the symptoms of the complaints may be, and whatever the phase it has assumed, a cure is certain. Such are the uniform effects of this preparation where bilious disease has been already developed; but in cases where there is merely a constitutional tendency to liver complaint, it may be prevented throughout life by the regular use, in small quantities, of this palatable antidote. These are proven facts, and should be seriously pondered, or, rather, they should be promptly acted upon, by persons of bilious habit.

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kind of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the Inquirer Job Office.

MARRIED

On the 13th inst., at the M. E. Parsonage in Bedford, by Rev. A. R. Miller, WILLIAM J. DEREMER and AMANDA M. HARDINGER, both of Cumberland Valley.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. N. H. Skyles, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. W. V. TAYLOR and Miss LAURA V. SLEEK, both of New Paris, Bedford co.

DIED

In Union tp., Bedford co., Pa., Mr. SAMUEL WALTER, aged about 67 years.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given that appeals from the assessment for the year 1867, will be heard at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford, for the several districts of the County, as follows:

For Juniata, Schellsburg Bor., Harrison, Londonderry and Napier, on Monday, January 14.

For Cumberland Valley, Colerain, Southampton, Monroe and St. Clair, on Tuesday, January 15.

For East Providence, West Providence, Bloody Run Bor., Hopewell and Snake Spring, on Wednesday, January 16.

For Middle Woodberry, South Woodberry, Broad Top and Coaldale Bor., on Thursday, January 17.

For Liberty, Saxton Bor., Union, Bedford Bor., and Bedford tp., on Friday, January 18.

No subsequent appeals will be heard, unless in case where persons have been unable to attend at the time and place above indicated.

MICHAEL WERTZ,
M. S. RITCHEY,
DAVID HOUSARE,
Commissioners.

Jno. G. Fisher, Cl'k. (dec.21:4t)

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1867, the following described TRACTS OF LAND, late the property of Eliza Watson, deceased, situate in Snake Spring township, about two miles from the town of Bedford, one thereof bounded on the North by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, on the East by lands of Jamison's Heirs and Emanual Beegle, on the South by Harclerode, and on the West by Dunning's Mountain, containing 162 acres 98 perches neat measure, about 75 acres cleared and having thereon erected a Log Dwelling House, a double log barn and other outbuildings.

The other thereof bounded on the North and East by land of Jamison's heirs, on the South by land of Emanuel Beegle, and on the West by the above described tract, containing 199 acres 64 perches neat measure, with about 100 acres cleared. This tract is nearly all limestone land. Both tracts are well watered and have a good supply of timber.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day. S. L. RUSSELL,
Administrator with the will annexed of Eliza Watson, dec'd dec21:4t

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD —On and after Monday, Nov. 5, 1866, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom P. M.	Express A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom A. M.	Xpress P. M.
LE4.15	LE 8.10	Huntingdon,	AR11.39	AR5.54
4.35	8.30	McConnellstown	11.19	5.24
4.43	8.38	Pleasant Grove,	11.11	5.16
5.00	8.54	Marklesburg,	10.55	5.00
5.16	9.10	Coffee Run,	10.39	5.45
5.24	9.18	Rough & Ready	10.31	4.35
5.36	9.30	Cove,	10.19	4.24
5.40	9.34	Fisher's Summit	10.15	4.20
AR5.55	AR 9.49		LE10.00	LE4.05
	LE 10.00	Saxton,	AR	AR3.55
	10.20	Riddlesburg,		3.35
	10.28	Hopewell,		3.27
	10.46	Piper's Run,		3.09
	11.18	Tatesville,		2.47
	11.31	Bloody Run,		2.34
	AR 11.35	Mount Dallas.		2.30
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE7.50	LE 10.40	Saxton,	AR 6.30	AR4.24
8.05	10.55	Coalmont,	6.15	4.09
AR8.20	AR 11.10	Crawford,	6.05	3.59
		Dudley,	LE 6.00	LE3.54
		Broad Top City.		

Dec.21:66 OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

These foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never have met them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00 "
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

CLUBS.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for Blackwood, and but EIGHT CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1866. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867, will receive, gratis, Blackwood, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866 inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1855 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also *Blackwood* for 1866, for $2.50.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
L. S. Pub. Co., also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. dec.21:

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

FOR BOTH SEXES.

This institution is located at ANNVILLE, Lebanon Co., Pa., a beautiful rural village, on the Lebanon Valley Rail Road, 21 miles east of Harrisburg.

The school is one of high grade, and affords instruction in

Common and Higher English,
Pure and Mixed Mathematics,
The Natural and Mental Sciences,
Philosophy and Polite Literature,
The Greek, Latin, German and French Languages,
Vocal and Instrumental Music,
Penmanship, Drawing and Painting, &c. &c. &c.

The rooms are entirely furnished and the building is heated by furnaces. The teachers are all skillful and accomplished.

NEXT SESSION COMMENCES JAN. 7, 1867.

CHARGES MODERATE AND NO EXTRAS.

For catalogue and further particulars, address
Rev. T.R. VICKROY, A. M., Prin.,
Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

Dec. 14:4t

MARK!!

All persons indebted to HARTLEY & METZGER will please settle their accounts on or before January 1st, 1867. Interest will positively be charged from that date on all unsettled balances. *Our Terms are Cash.*

HARTLEY & METZGER.

Dec. 5, 1866:4t

Margaret Brubaker by her next friend vs. George W. Brubaker.	No. 74 Nov. Term, 1866, alias Subpœna on Libel for divorce. Nov. 19, 1866, on motion of John Cessna, Esq., M. A. Points, Esq., appointed Commissioner to take testimony. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will meet all parties interested, at his office in Bedford, on Saturday, 29th of Dec. inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to take testimony. M. A. POINTS, Commissioner.

Dec. 7, 1866.:4t.

ALL INTERESTED

Will please remember our Books will be ready for settlement

JANUARY 1, 1867.

Those interested are respectfully notified, they *must settle their accounts.* Thanking all who have heretofore complied with our terms. We also, inform all, who neglect to do so, they will find their claims in the hands of an officer for collection, sixty days after date named above.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Dec. 1, 1866.:3m.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or in any way bartering for a Promissory Note given by me to Mary E. Brumbaugh, under date of November 20, 1866, due three months after date, as said note has been fully paid by me. G R. BARNDOLLAR.

Woodberry, Nov. 30, 1866.:3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Nancy Longenecker, dec'd.

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration upon the estate of Nancy Longenecker, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd, to the subscriber, residing at New Enterprise, in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID F. BUCK,

Nov. 30:6t. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of MOSES DICKEN late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

JOHN DICKEN,

Nov. 23. Executor.

HARTLEY & METZGER keep constantly on hand a large stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST AND CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring and Roller Grain Drills—the best in the world.

Bedford, July 13.

J. M. LEHMAN,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER,

COAL DALE.

Will promptly attend to all collections intrusted to him. He will also execute all instruments of writing with neatness and dispatch.

Coal Dale, Sept. 14, 1866 :6m.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Defibaugh & Fisher is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will settle by cash or note on or before the first day of January, 1867, otherwise all accounts unsettled will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1866.

N. B. Mr. DEFIBAUGH will continue the business at the old stand. I desire my friends to extend the same patronage to him that they have extended to us. He expects to have a New Stock of Goods in two or three weeks.

ELIAS FISHER.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1866.:3t.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

John Alsip, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, on FRIDAY, December 28th, A. D. 1866, at ten o'clock A. M., all that tract of land, late the property of John W. Beeler, dec'd., containing 279¼ acres, adjoining lands of William Piper, John Burger, David Piper, James Piper and others, one hundred and fifty acres cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected a substantial two story Frame House, frame Bank Barn, Tenant House, and other buildings.

There is some good meadow land, and facilities for making more; also a large orchard of choice fruit. This tract of land lies within half a mile of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road, contains valuable Iron Ore, and offers superior inducements to purchasers.

Terms CASH at confirmation of sale.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Administrator of John W. Beeler, deceased.

Nov. 30:ts

M. C. FETTERLY,

Has just received a splendid lot of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of Fancy Dress Goods, Silks, French Morinoes, Alpacas, Delaines, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, Cloaking Cloth,

CLOAKS and FURS,

Shawls, Skeletons, Balmorals, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Fancy Buttons, Velvets, Ladies' Dress Capes, &c. A handsome assortment of Embroidery, Mourning and Lace Goods, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, with a great variety of notions, and a handsome assortment of toys. Her stock consists of every article kept in a first class Fancy Store. Thankful for past favors she respectfully asks a continuance of the public patronage.

Nov. 9-3m.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The Scientific American to be Greatly Enlarged.

This widely circulated and Popular Journal of the Industrial Arts and Sciences enters its twenty-second year on the 1st of January next, and the publishers propose to signalize the occasion by Enlarging it to the size of the most costly Scientific Journals of Great Britain, without, increasing the subscription price.

It is almost superfluous to speak of the great value of this Popular and Useful Journal to all classes, and especially to Mechanics, Manufacturers, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Agriculturists, and all who love to read of the wondrous progress which now marks every department of Mechanical Engineering and the Industrial Arts and Sciences generally.

The Editorial department is very ably conducted, and many of the best Scientific writers in this country and Europe are contributors to its pages. Many of the articles have the charm of romance about them, and inspire the mind with noble ideas.

The *Scientific American* has the largest circulation of any similar journal in existence, but it ought to have a million of readers in this growing country.

The engravings of New Inventions, Tools, Implements for the Farm, Workshop and Household are very numerous, and are splendidly executed by the best artists in the world. This feature of the paper is very striking, and has won the praise of the united press of the country and Europe.

Another feature of the *Scientific American* is the Official publication of every Patent granted by the Government Patent Office. Each number contains the weekly issue of Patent Claims, with copious notices of new inventions, together with Reviews of Foreign Inventions and Discoveries in every department of Science.

Whoever reads the *Scientific American* is instructed and entertained, without being bothered with hard words and dry details.

The American and European Patent Offices, in connection with the Scientific American, form an immense Museum of Mechanical Novelties which furnish constant employment to a large corps of Scientific Examiners who prepare drawings and specifications for Patents.

This firm is no doubt the most extensive in the world.

Now is the time to send in subscriptions to the *Scientific American*, so as to begin with the new volume.

The numbers for a year make up a splendidly illustrated volume of 832 pages. Terms. $3 per annum: $1 50 for six months; $1 for four months; Clubs of ten and upwards, $2 50 each, Canadian subscribers, $3 25 per annum, always in advance. Specimen numbers sent free; also, a pamphlet of advice to inventors. Address

MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park Row, New York City.

Dec. 7:3t

MRS. V. B. TATE & M. A. REA.

Mrs. Tate has returned from the City with a splendid selection of

BONNETS, HATS,
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
VELVETS, SILKS,
RIBBONS,

and every thing belonging to a

Millinery Establishment.

We desire to call your attention to our

FALL STOCK

OF

Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings

of my own selection, such as Ornaments, Buttons, Quipure and Cleeny Laces, Coras, Tassels, Fringes, Velvets, Ribbons, Belting and Trimmings generally. Mrs. Tate & Miss Rea flatter themselves that their late novelties will not be surpassed by any, having given their personal attention to all the branches of their department. The acknowledged superiority as regards their reliability and the patronage, extended to them renders comment unnecessary.

Mrs. Tate procured while in Philadelphia a FIRST CLASS DRESS MAKER who is now ready to make Dresses, Cloaks, and Children's wear. Ladies may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible price. Cutting and basting done promptly.

Girls wanting to learn Mantua-Making must apply immediately: a fine opportunity is given them.

Oct. 19 3mo

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!

T R. GETTY'S'

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned has fitted up a new Photograph Gallery THREE DOORS WEST OF DR. HARY'S DRUG STORE, where he is prepared to make

PICTURES of ANY SIZE

AND STYLE DESIRED, from the smallest Breast Pin size to Life Size. He also keeps a large assortment of FANCY CASES, POCKET ALBUMS, ALBUMS EOR THE CENTRE TABLE,

Gilt & Rosewood Frames,

GILT MOULDING AND ROSEWOOD MOULDING for frames, CORD AND TASSALS for hanging frames. He will also copy pictures from AMBROTYPES,

PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, &C.

and enlarge them to any size desired. Having all the late improvements in the art, and being engaged in the business longer than any other man in the county, he can assure his customers that he will make better work than can be had at any other establishment. He was the FIRST to introduce the Ambrotype, FIRST to introduce the Melainotype and Ferrotype, FIRST to introduce the Photograph, and he is the only one who can make

THE BEAUTIFUL ALBYTYPE,

or PORCELAIN PICTURES, of recent discovery. TERMS:

Twenty-five per cent. Less

than any other place in the county.

Nov. 9-3ms. T. R. GETTYS.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of Martin Hoover, late of Liberty township, dec'd., will offer at public sale, upon the premises, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1866,

the following described real estate, viz:

No. 1. A messuage, being the mansion house and tract of land situate in the township of Liberty, in the county of Bedford, containing one hundred and eighty-four perches and allowance, well improved and well watured, adjoining lands of Samuel Harvey, Geo. F. Steel and others.

No. 2. One tract of wood land, situate in said township, containing six hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of decedent and others.

No. 3. One tract of land situate in said township, containing four hundred and thirty two acres and thirty perches, more or less, adjoining lands of James Patten and others. Upon these last two tracts there is an almost unlimited quantity of excellent timber.

TERMS: Cash at the confirmation of the sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day. GEORGE HOOVER,
JOHN H. BELLING,

Nov. 23-4ts. Adms. of Martin Hoover, dec'd.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

AGENTS WANTED *for the Most Popular and best selling Subscription Books published.*

We are the most extensive publishers in the United States, (having six houses,) and therefore can afford to sell books cheaper and pay agents a more liberal commission than any other company.

Our books do not pass through hands of General Agents, (as nearly all other subscription works do,) therefore we are enabled to give our canvassers the extra per cent. which is usually allowed to General Agents. Experienced canvassers will see the advantages of dealing directly with the publishers.

Our series embraces the most popular works on all subjects of importance, and is selling rapidly North and South.

Old agents, and all others, who want the best paying agencies, will please send for circulars and see our terms, and compare them and the character of our works with those of other publishers. Address,

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa., Boston, Mass., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., or Richmond, Va

A SPLENDID LITTLE

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer the farm upon which John Cook resides, in West Providence township, containing 122 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared and under fence, and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a two story LOG HOUSE, log barn, blacksmith shop and other necessary outbuildings, water, fruit, &c. This farm lies on the river bottom and is certainly one of the finest opportunities to possess a neat home offered to the public for some time. For terms apply to JOHN COOK, on the premises, or

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
sep28:tf Real Estate Agents, Bedford, Pa.

SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS, (Glass,) at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT combining durability with elegance of shape New Spring Styles just received.

May11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.

Nov. 2, 1866

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with all kinds of Tinware on the shortest possible notice, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the Inquirer Job Office.

1867 PROSPECTUS of the 1867

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly Editions, devoted to News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Literature and Science. The best Newspaper, the best Political paper, the best Commercial paper, the most valuable Family paper, the Largest paper in the Northwest. It publishes more Telegraphic News, better Market Reports, more Interesting News, and a Greater Variety of Reliable and Useful Information than any other paper in America.

The Chicago *Tribune*, now approaching its twenty-first year, is recognized as the leading organ and exponent of the great, patriotic, dominant Republican party of the Northwest. The *Tribune* is no ephemeral concern of doubtful duration, but a permanently established institution, known and respected throughout the United States. Its circulation exceeds the combined issues of other Chicago dailies. Its past record and career may be point

Farm, Garden & Household.

THE PROFITS OF A CROP OF TREES.

We find in Fuller's "Forest Tree Culture," much new and interesting matter both of a practical and somewhat speculative character. Few, he says, have ever calculated the value of an acre of oak, hickery, chestnut, or white ash. Growing as they do in their native forests they are generally mixed with other trees that are often of little worth, except for fuel but assuming that an acre could be planted, exclusively with some of the above varieties, one would almost be astonished at the amount and value of the yield. Taking hickory—, which is always in demand for hoop-poles (for our latitude the same calculation could be made with white ash) Mr. Fuller proceeds to figure up the profits of an acre of land as follows. His calculations are at least interesting, and we doubt not reliable:

"Now the young one of two year old plants, or even the nuts, may be put in rows four feet apart, and the plants one foot apart in the row; this will give 10,890 to the acre. At this distance they should reach this size in five to eight years, according to the soil and the care they receive. Then they should be thinned, by taking out every alternate tree; this should be done by cutting them off near the ground. We therefore take out 5445 trees suitable for hoop-poles. Their value will of course depend upon the market, but we will say four cents, or $40 per 1000, which would be a low price in New York; this would give $217.80 (two hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty cents) as the return for the acre's first crop. In three or four years they will need thinning again, and we take out, as before, one-half, or 2722; these will, of course, be much larger; and if they will reach ten feet, and are of good thickness, they will readily bring ten cents each, or $272.22 for the second crop. In a few years more they will require thinning again, and each time, the trees being larger, will bring an increased price. But we are not by this means exhausting our stock—far from it, for those we cut off at first have been producing sprouts which have grown much more rapidly than the originals; and if a little care has been given them so that they shall not grow so thickly as to be injured thereby, we can begin to cut small hoop-poles from the sprouts of the first cuttings before we have cut one-third or fourth thinnings of the first crop; consequently we have a perpetual crop, which requires no cultivation after the first few years. As soon as the leaves become numerous enough to shade the ground, no weeds will grow among them, and the annual crop of leaves that fall will keep the soil rich and moist."

GIVE THE BOYS A WORKSHOP.

Every farmer who has boys, should provide them a *workshop*. It should be neatly made, and pleasantly situated, for it should be attractive to those for whom it is intended. It should be tight and comfortable, furnished with a small stove, so as to make it warm in winter. It should be provided with a workbench and vise, a shaving-horse for using the drawing-knife, and perhaps a small foot-lathe which is very convenient, but not essential, however. The other tools should be two or three planes, augers of different sizes, a few chisels, a bit-stock with bits, drawing-knife, saw and hammer. For those who cannot afford the whole, a small part of these would answer, and to those who can, other tools may be added—the cost of the tools would be but a trifle compared with the advantages one would derive from the use of them. The greatest is the assistance it will render the cause of *practical education*. It has been said that "the best inheritance any man can leave his children, is not wealth to support them, *but the ability to help and take care of themselves.*

A young man whose natural ingenuity is so developed by practice that he can at any moment mend a rake, fit a helve in ax, set a clock in running order, mend a broken harness, give edge to a pair of shears, mend tinware, repair an umbrella, white-wash a ceiling, paper a room, make a bee-hive, bottom a chair, or mend, a broken rocker, and a hundred other little jobs, will pass through the world more comfortably to himself and profitably to those around him, than the one who is obliged to send for a mechanic to do perform himself. Another advantage afforded by such a workshop is its *moral* influence furnishing pleasant employment to boys during stormy weather, or other leisure hours, and lessening the temptation to frequent taverns, and to attend places of diversion—which often leads to the most pernicious habits.

Almost every Yankee boy has a longing for the use of tools, from the moment his hand grasps a jack-knife and he begins to whittle. Provide cheering work for your works, something that will be relaxation from the drudgery of the plow toil, and the composite health, something that will satisfy their longings for progress, and open to them new realms of thought. If they are not skilled with the mallet and the chisel, the saw and the plane at home, they will quite likely become adepts at the pipe and the bottle abroad.—*Rural New Yorker.*

HIGH CULTIVATION.—*The Maine Farmer*, alluding to the subject of "high cultivation," so much talked of and written about, says that there is much more talk than improvement. A man looks over his farm of many acres, and finds the whole needs aid, but not being able, at one, to render it to all portions, makes no particular effort to improve any part. The right way—right because alone practicable—is to commence with a few acres at a time. Get these in good heart the first year, and the increased product from them will aid in experimenting on another section the succeeding year. In this way the farm will soon become renovated, and properly cared for, will not run down again as "long as grass grows and water runs."

SALTING BUTTER.—A. Raymond, a New-Hampshire correspondent of *The Rural New Yorker*, gives the following receipe for salting butter: Take two quarts of good salt, one ounce of sugar, one ounce of saltpetre. Use one ounce of the composition for one pound of butter. It should be stamped and left to cool before putting in jars. Butter prepared in this way should not be used for two or three weeks. You will find that your butter will be very fine, as it will have no brittle or salty look or taste. By following this course your butter will keep the year through, in warm as well as cold weather.

GOATS furnish a small supply of very rich milk and as their food costs little, they have [illegible] and very profitable animals by families —Ancon: but little milk. Some of the best [illegible]nler, Coc quarts per day, but generally from [illegible] Black, Grants. Harris, Hise, H[illegible] Hubbell of [illegible]

Humorous.

PUNCH says the companion game to Parlor Croquet, is Cricket on the hearth.

Should one see a naked Moor, one would naturally be reminded of undressed Morocco.

ENGLAND has a witty poet, in Hood; but America has one W(h)ittier.

Dogs are like Joe Miller, because they furnish wags with their tails.

IF a pig could talk Latin, what would he say? Why, doubtless, "*Porka verba!*"

WHEN is the best time to read the book of nature? When autumn *turns the leaves.*

WHAT is the relation of the door-mat to the scraper? It is a step-farther.

WHY is a thief called a jail bird? Because he has been a robbin.

WE are never satisfied that a lady understands a kiss unless we have it from her own mouth.

ALL our laws would seem to be bankrupt laws; they are broken every day.

IF righteous men are the salt of the earth, why are not girls its sugar? Because they are its 'lasses.

IN London, a coal-shipper testified that he and his wife had quarreled and parted *forever* more than *twenty times.*

WHY is a lady's bonnet like a cupalo?—Because it covers the belle, the former is supposed to cover.

SOLOMON advises the sluggard to go the aunt, but the shiftless in our days generally go to their 'uncle.'

A WIT and a fool in company are like a crab and an oyster—one watches till the other opens its mouth that he may catch him up.

'You should be ashamed husband, to snore so!' 'Oh, it is entirely unintentional; I never do it with my eyes open.'

IT is very easy to get up a meteoric display on a dark night by running your nose violently against a lamp post.

'I THINK I have seen you before, sir; are you not Owen Smith?' 'Oh yes; I'm owin' Smith, and owin' Jones, and owin' Brown, and owin' everybody.'

THE crier of a court in Ireland endeavored to suppress the crowd by exclaiming: "All ye blackguards that isin't lawyers, lave the coort."

A MAN being asked, as he lay sunning himself on the grass, what was the height of his ambition, replied, "To marry a rich widow with a bad cough."

'WHAT makes you look so grim, Tom?' 'Oh I had to endure a sad trial to my feelings.' 'What on earth was it?' 'Why I had to tie on a pretty girl's bonnet while her mother was looking on.'

SUBJECTS for conundrums being nearly exhausted, our desperate joker has gone back to our first parents, and inquires; "Why was Eve not afraid of the measles? Because she'd 'Adam.

A gentleman was one day arranging music for a young lady, to whom he was paying his attentions. "Pray, Miss Jossie Ann,' said he 'what time do you prefer?' She replied carefully, 'Any time will do—but the quicker the better.''

'My friend has a great reverence for the truth,' said a Baronet to a gentleman. 'So I perceive was the reply, 'for he always keeps at a respectable distance from it.'

A GENTLEMAN was speaking the other day of the kindness of his friends in visiting him. One old aunt in particular visited him twice a year and staid six months each time.

A LADY was asked to join one of the divisions of the Daughters of Temperance. She replied: "This is unnecessary, as it is my intention to join one of the Sons in the course of few weeks."

'WHAT a blessin' whiskey punch would be to the human family, if there never wa'n't no to-morrow mornin'!" said an old toper, who was enjoying his customary headache after a night's debauch.

"CATO, what do you suppose is the reason that the sun goes to the south in the winter?" "Well, I don't know, massa, unless he no stand de clemency ob de norf, an' so am obliged to go to de souf, where he speriences warmer longitude."

ALEXANDER DUMAS, the elder, returning from a day's sport at the country-seat of a friend with a perfectly empty game bag, was asked: "Well Dumas what have you killed?" "Time," was the quiet reply.

A PRETTY girl says: "If our Maker thought it wrong for Adam to live single, when there was not a woman on the earth, how criminally guilty are the old bachelers, with the world full of pretty girls."

A BOSTON Judge recently refused to divorce a husband and wife, whose complaints of illtemper and incompatibility were mutual, on the ground that it would never answer to allow such uncomfortable persons a chance to get others into such a scrape as marrying them would involve.

AN 'emigrant,' who had been somewhat roughly dealt with by the 'wild-cat' gentry of Virginia City, thus expresses his opinion of that lively town: "If Gabriel happened to light at Virginia City, there'll be no resurrection, for they'll swindle him out of his horn before he can make a single toot a toot.'

"STUTTERING BEN," who was toasting his shins, observing that the oil merchant was cheating a customer in some oil, called out to him,—

"Jim, I can tell you how to s-sell t-twice as much oil as you do now."

"Well, how?" groaned Jim.

F-fill your mouths."

LITTLE Mamie's father is generally too busy to attend the weekly prayer meeting. One day she was discussing the great hereafter with her mamma, when the following dialogue ensued:

Mamie—"Mamma, will you go to Heaven when you die?"

Mamma—"Yes, I hope to, child."

Mamie—"Well, mamma, I hope I'll go too or you'll be lonesome."

Mamma—"Oh, I hope your papa will go too."

Mamie—"Oh, no, papa can'nt go; *he can't leave the store.*"

OLD Dr. A—— was a quack, and a very ignorant one. On one occasion he was called by mistake to attend a council of physicians in a critical case. After considerable discussion the opinion was expressed by one that the patient was convalescent. When it came Doctor A——'s turn to speak:

"*Convalescent!*" said he; "why that's nothing serious; I have cured *convalescent* in twenty-four hours!"

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers—confident they can offer

BARGAINS

in every department. Call and examine our stock. You can be suited at the

LOWEST PRICES.

TERMS----Cash or Produce.

When credit is given in all cases, after

SIX MONTHS'

interest will be charged in the account.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct 26 1866

DR. LEON'S
CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS

THE PERFECTION OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

LEON'S ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER.

It is a positive cure for Baldness.
It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color.
It is a Tonic, not a Dye, and acts upon the secretions.
It immediately arrests falling out of the Hair.
It allevlates Neuralgia and Headache.
It radically cures Dandruff and Humors.
It keeps the scalp healthy, clean, and cool.
It is an elegant and exquisitely fragrant Hair Dressing.
It restores, cultivates, and Beautifies the Hair.
It makes harsh Hair flexible and Lustrous.

DR. LEON'S ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER has enjoyed a high local reputation for many years, Its wonderful restorative and invigorating properties are well known to the Medical Faculty of Philadelphia.

Being fully satisfied of the merits of Leon's Electric Hair Renewer we have procured exclusive ownership and are determined that every household in our land shall have opportunity to reap its benefits.

DR. LEON'S INFANT REMEDY.

A most delightful and efficacious cure for the various ills to which Infants and Young Children are subject.

INVALUABLE FOR TEETHING CHILDREN!

It softens the gums, abates inflammation, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and is a sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains.

A most excellent preparation for children of a restlesss and fretful habit and in all cases of Looseness, Griping, Vomiting or other inward grief, it gives immediate ease.

Used for more than half a century in the private practice of one of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia.

In now placing this article within the reach of all our countrymen, we would remark that we know it to be a Remedy of unrivaled excellence, and that it has proved in thousands of cases, as we are resolved it shall be universally, a priceless boon.

ZIEGLER & SMITH, SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nov. 16,'66-1yr. 137 North Third St., Phila.

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,
and wholesale dealers in
FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C
No. 303 Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Also manufacturers of all kinds of
Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work
October 26, 1yr

LAST NOTICE.

My old Books must be squared by cash or note immediately.

Those persons who may fail to settle their accounts on or befor August 15th, 1866, must blame themselves if they have costs to pay, as I have been very indulgent, but now need money.

Respectfully. WM. HARTLEY.

July 13.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Was stolen from St. Marks Lutheran Church, in Friends Cove, on Wednesday, 26th ult., a large Bible, Hymn Book, Table Cover, Lounge Cover and Trimmings, Pitcher, two Tumblers, &c. The above reward will be paid for the thief and return of the articles, or twenty dollars for the return of the articles above mentioned.

WM. S. BEEGLE.
Oct5:3t JOHN H. SHAFER.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....P. BENDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS'
BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!—800 yds best yard wide all wool filling and pure al wool CARPETS, handsome new patterns, from (5 cts. up—A GREAT BARGAIN—just received

May 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFCE.
Nov. 2, 1866.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 2, 1866

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 28, 166

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.
Nov. 2, 1866.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the new law for the equalization of bounties.

Aug 17. J. W. DICKERSON.

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

BEDFORD NURSERIES.
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

july28,65:1yr.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.....J. P. SMITH
BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE
BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.
Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of
TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

Bedford, Pa., May 18,'66—1y,

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
NEW FALL STYLES.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Manufacturers of
PAPER HANGINGS
and
WINDOW SHADES,

Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts, Philadelphia. N B. Always in store, a large Stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.

sep7:3m

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purhase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can app to us personally or by letter. july 13.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only applies that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coat, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. junel.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—

The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.
jeb2:1y

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—

preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILAD'A.,
For sale by G. BLYMYER & SON.
feb2:1y

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,

On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in this line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford, Oct 20 '65.,

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgage Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with an without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office Nov 2, 1866

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas, and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

J. R BURBORROW..... .....JOHN LUTZ
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home, Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

108. MASONIC BLOCK, 108.
Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American
WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
of all kinds.
REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,
Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour
CLOCKS.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.

S. T. LITTLE.

July 13, 1866:1y

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.

dec8:1y

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE,"
NEW FALL STYLES!

Are in every respect FIRST CLASS, and embrace a complete assortment for Ladies, Misses, and Children, of the Newest Styles, every Length and Sizes of Waist.

OUR SKIRTS, wherever known, are more universally popular than any others before the public. They retain their Shape better, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really CHEAPER, than any other Hoop Skirt in the market. The springs and fastenings are warranted perfect. Every Lady should Try Them! They are now being extensively Sold by Merchants, throughout the Country, and at WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at Manufactory and Sales Room

No. 628 ARCH Street, below 7th, PHIL'A.

Ask for HOPKIN'S "own make,"—buy no other!

CAUTION,—None genuine unless Stamped on each Kid Pad—"Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street Philadelphia."

Also, Constantly on hand full line of New York made Skirts, at very low prices.

TERMS NET CASH. ONCE PRICE ONLY.

sep7:1m

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

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CASH paid for all kinds of
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Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

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The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson will sell at private sale, a tract of

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Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men,
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We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

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SHUCK BROTHERS
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SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
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And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
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The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

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The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

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A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

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